The Mining Tournal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 19. Vol. 2.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1836.

PRICE 7d.

ON SALE.—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share
Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.

Blaces in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now divid-

g pronss.
Shares in the Iron Railwaya, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. &c.
Eftewise United States' Stocks and Bank Shares, that are now paying a dividend
is por Cent.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the above Company, that the Directors have called for a further instalment of ONE POUND per hare, and they are accordingly requested to pay the same to Messrs. Vere, Sapte, and Co., No. 77, Lombard-street, on or before Thursday, the 14th of January next, of the broad-street, that the payment may be certified thereon. All shares on which the above instalment is not paid within one calendar month after the time serified, will be hable to be forfeited, conformably to the conditions indorsed on

By order of the Directors, 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Dec. 4, 1835.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE Court of Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land
Company hereby give notice, that they have made a call of at per Centum
on the Capital Stock of the above Company; and the Stockholders are hereby required to pay the same on or before Saturday, the 16th day of January next en
alog, to the account of the said Company, either to Messrs. Williams, Deacon,
and Co., bankers, Birchin-lane, London; or to Messrs. Wright and Co., bankers,
Covent.garden, London.

5, Copthall court, London, Dec. 7, 1833.

A CORNWALL ROYAL TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000—5000 Shares £20 EACH.

Deposit £3 per Share.

It is important to point out, that Smelting presents two very uncoumen and desidedly advantageous inducements for the investment of Capital—inducements which can rarely be offered to the public.

The one is—That, in Smelting, for all money paid away, Metal is received in exhange; for which there is always a ready and certain market.

The other is—That the Tin Trade allows Capital to be returned twice in the par; and consequently dividends may be calculated upon at regular pariods.

It is generally known, that the Tin Smelting Trade is one of the last Monopo iss remaining in this country to be opened by the public: there are not more than four or five distinct concerns of the kind in Cornwall, is which country, according to law, all Tin raised therein must be smelted.

From is to 20 per cent. per annum is a profit which may be relied upon, after allowing for competition. This calculation has been worked out on positive information of the annual supply, and of the export and home trade.

The history of one of the smelting concerns in Cornwall, furnishes an instance of a profit of upwards of 50 per cent. per annum being realized during a period of twenty years. It is proposed that £2 per share should be paid as deposit: a farther call of £3 per share on delivery of the shares; and that the trustees be smpowered to call for the remainder, in deposits not exceeding £3 per share, at each times as they may deem necessary for the interests of the company, upon riving thirty days' notice.

The interest of the shareholders will be secured by deed, and proper arrangements will be made to protect them from responsibility, inasmuch as the capital being subscribed, this can be effectually accomplished.

The names of the trustees will be declared prior to the deposit being paid.

Applications to be made for Shares to George Gilson, Eq., Solicitor, Truro; and J. T. Bullock, Esq., Solicitor, 6, John Street, Adelphi, post paid.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Managers of this Company require the Sum of Fifteen Shillings per Share, part of the instalment of One Found per Share (the payment of which was originally fixed for the 1st day of June last, and subsequently postponed) to be paid to Mesers. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard street, the Bankers of the Company, on or before the 8th day of January next, and if such instalment of Fifteen Shillings per Share be not pain within One Calentar Month after the said 8th day of January next, the Shares in respect of which such instalment shall remain unpaid will be liable to be forfeited, conformably to be conditions endorsed on the Sorip Certificates.

1, Cushion-court, Broad-street,

2, Cushion-court, Broad-street,

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4, Cushion-court, Broad-street,

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6, Cushion-court, Broad-street,

1, Cushion-court, Broad-street,

2, Cushion-court, Broad-street,

3, Cushion-c

N. B.—It will be necessary for the Bankers' receipt, together with the Scrip Cer-ficates, to be left at the Office for Two Days, that the payment may be duly cer-fied.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY. NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

THE SCRIP HOLDERS are hereby reminded that the Itstalment of
ONE POUND per Share, fixed by the Special General Meeting of the 9th of
November last, for the Tenth Instalment will surplus on the 10th of January next;
and that the same must be paid into the Company's Hankers, Messrs. Barclay,
Bevan, Tritton, and Company, on or before that day; and that on presentation of
the Bankers' Receipt at the Company's Office, the Shares will be exchanged agreesleby to the Resolution of the said Special General Meeting.

W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Sec.

13. Lombard Street Chambers, Generals Leng.

13, Lombard Street Chambers, Clements Lanc.

EQUITABLE DISCOUNT SOCIETY, established pursuant to Act of Parliament, 3d and 4th Wm. IV., c. 98. Office, (pro. tem.,) 37, Great Mariborough street, Regent-street.

Capital #100,000, with power of increase to a million, in #100 Shares.

Deposit #1 per share.

Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank, 9, Waterloo-place.

Notice is hereby given, that Thursday, the 24th inst., is the last day for receiving applications for shares, until which time they may be obtained on payment of the deposit, at the office as above, between the hours of 10 and 4; or st the bankers'.

Dec. 22, 1838. By order.

TREVORGUS SILVER, COPPER, and MINING COMPANY.—
The Directors hereby give notice of a CALL upon the Shareholders of 10s. Mr. share, to be paid at Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Co.'s, King William-street, shallon-house, London, on or before the 2ird day of Janusay next, or the shares will be liable to forfeiture according to the terms and conditions of the Company. It will be necessary for the bankers' receipt, together with the scrip certificates, be left at the office for two days, that the payment may be duly certified.—1, Lavrence-lane, Cheapside, 2id December, 1833.

The highly satisfactory Reports from the Mines may be inspected at the office.

THE HIBERNIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Hibernian Joint Stock Company, heed in Dahlin, on the 7th inst. a DIVIDEND of 21. per cent. was declared on the deposit siled for in the last half-year, ending the 51st of October. Notice is therefore given, that the transfer books are closed until the sistinstant; and after which date the add dividend will be payable to the proprietors of the Company's English Stock, at aroness.

H. and J. JOHNSTON and Co. Agents.

B. Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, November 28, 1835.

WHEAL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, LEAD, AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS hereby give Notice, that a further Dividend of a percent per annue for the month of September, last, on the fixed Capital of 100,000 will be paid on Thursday the Sist Instant, at the Office of the Guppany, 56, New Broad-street. The Scrip Certificates to be left at the Office on Inoday the 28th Inst. This Dividend will continue to be payable on every successing Thursday, provided the Scrip are left on the preceding Monday In ruture b Dividends will be payable quarterly instead of monthly, as heretofore.

36, New Broad-street, 23d Dec. 1836.

LEDRUTH UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.

Special General Meeting of Scrip Holders will be held at the Office of the Association, on Monday, the 19th last, at 1 o'clock precisely, to take into inderation the propriety of deterring the call of less, per share made at a Special seral Meeting of the 19th of July last, for the 1st of January next to the 1st of such following.

1. Lombard-street Chambers, Clement's-lane, Dec. 16, 1833.

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY.

DIVIDEND of £6. per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, for the balf year ending Sept. 1883. The Dividend will be payable on and after Monday the Uset inst., at No. Bome-street, Dublin (between the boars of one and three o'dock), and at 27,

Few SHARES in the WEST CORK COMPANY to be SOLD on more advantageous terms than they can be procured for in the market which, from the property of the Company arising from land alone, cannot be seen a speculation at the price offered. Apply by letter only, immediately, to \$\mathbb{L}_{\mathbb{R}}, its (conditi Struct, Hanover Square.

ROYAL COBRE MINING ASSOCIATION.

OTICE is hereby given, that all holders of Shares in the above company, who shall have paid up their Instalments then due, may receive a Dividend of Thirty-two Shillings per Share, on application at the house of Si James Essaile & Co., Lombard-street, on and after the 21th day of January next between the house of twelve and two.

By order of the Court of Directors,

W. LECKIE, Sec.

PEPTFORD PIER and IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, incorperated by act of Parliament, 4th Wm. IV.—To Ironmasters.—The Directors rated by act of Parliament, 5th Wm. IV.—To Ironmasters.—The Directors of this Company are ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for such quantities of WROUGHT and CAST IRON WORK as may be required for the formation of the New Pier. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, 24, Cornhill, from the 1st till the 8th of January, 1835, between the hours of 12 and 2. The tenders to be delivered in on Monday, 11th of January, to be marked on the cover, "Tender for Ironwork." By order of the Directors, Depton Pier Office, 94, Cornhill, C. BARLEE, Clerk to the Cumpany.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, for granting, at or after the time of Marriage, Endowments to the Californ who may issue therefrom CAPITAL, £400,000.

TRUSTEES,
Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Be
Henry Purcher, Esq.
Martin Tucker Smith, Req.

Henry George Ward, Esq., M.P., Chairman,
George Affred Muskett, Esq., Bujuty Chairman,
Butterworth Bayley, Esq.
Haler, Esq.
St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.
Thomas Willis Muskett, Esq.

daie William Grenfell, Esq. | I thomas Willia Muskett, Esq. AUDITORS,
daie William Grenfell, Esq. | William Sharman Grawford, Esq., M.P.
Bankers—Sir James Esdaile and Co.
Physician—Dr. Rogert, P.R.S.
Surgeon—Edward Cock, Esq.
Solicitors—Messars, Lacy and Eridges.
Secretary—Mr. John Cazenove.

Solicitors—Messrs. Lacy and Bridges.

Sceretary—Mr. John Casenove.

An Institution, having for its object the protection of families from the vicissitaties of fortune, by enabling parents, at a small comparative outlay, to secure to their children a Certain Provision on their attaining a given age, must be considered a benefit to the community, and deserving of being placed in the first rank of Provident and Philamthropic Institutions. Such is the object of the Family Endowment Society, which will provide for all the children of a family at a period when a provision becomes always serviceable, and freemently indispensable.

To accomplish an object so desirable, this society will, at or after the time of marriage, endow every future fulled of such marriage, payable on each child's completing any agreed year of age from 1s to 21.

Endow every future Male Child or every future Pensale Child.

Endow Cevery future Male Child or every future Pensale Child.

Endow cater actually born previously to the date of the contract, and if preferred. Endow such actually born Children at an increased rate of premium, which shall be returnable if the Child does not attain the age of Endowment.

In order to afford every facility to the public, the Premium may be paid, at the option of the parties, either in One Sum at the time of contracting, or by Annual Sums, payable during any term of years not exceeding the age of endowment, dependent on the life of the Husband only, or of the Wile only, or on the joint lives of the Husband and Wife.

The Tables are calculated for all ages, and for every combination of age, and the following extracts will sufficiently illustrate the subject.

Annual Premiums, for assuring the sum of £100 to each child, payable on com pleting its fourteenth or twenty-first year.

On completing Fourteen Years.						On completing Twenty one Years							
Age of the Hus- band. Age		Des	se i	or or	abund's	of the	or the	Annual Premium, to rease at Husband's Death, or after the 22d Payment.					
24	18	£.	8.	d. 10	282	24	10	1	8.7	d.	448		
95	21	17		10	3 44	93	21	10	13	10	8 . 4		
31	23	16	4	2	10.0	31	25	10			30.0		
36	30	14	7		592	86	30		18	5	G 8 H		
43	33	12	11		904	43	95	7	18	11	825		
82	40	10	13	8	353	52	40	7			200		

Annual Premiums, for assuring the sum of #100 to each male child only, or each female child only, payable on completing its twenty first year.

Age of the Husband.	Age at the Wife.	Annual Premium, to cease at Husband's Death, or after the 22nd payment.					
		Males only.	Females only.				
94	10	4. s. d.	a. s. d.				
25	91	111 1	A 18 3				
36	30	4 19 11	4 24 6				
89	35	3 13 4	11:1				

Example:—A couple, of the ages of thirty-one and twenty-five, have a children, who complete their isth year; the Society will have to pay them soot, the whole amount of the annual payments cannot exceed 353, 2s. 6d., and in case of the husband's previous death this sum might be considerably less.

The necessary Tables have been constructed from calculations which have been examined and approved by an eminent mathematician. They have been so formed as to yield an adequate profit, of which it is proposed to divide four-aftha amongst the parents or parties effecting endowments on unborn children, in proportion to the amount of their respective contributions.

The following Extracts from the Tables will show the premiums for the endowment of existing children. Annual Premiums for assuring the sem of 160, to an actually born Child, payable on completing its Fourteenth or Twenty-first Year; the whole of such annual Premiums being returnable should the Child die under the age of endowment.

On con	pleting Fourteen Years.	On completing Twenty-one Years.					
Age of Child.	Annual Premium to the Age of Endowment.	Age of Child.	Annual Premium to the Age of Endowment.				
. 1	5.1.4. £89	1	515 . £88				
	6 16 10 8 0 1	3	3 17 4 202				
	7 16 4 3 7		4 3 4 32				
	Cad		4 9 3 024				
	211 3 4ES		4 16 4 328				
6	10 10 A ATA	4	1 4 4 MES				

On con	npleting Fourteen Years.	On completing Twenty-one Years.				
Age of Child.	Annual Premium until the Age of Endowment.	Age of Child.	Annual Premium until the Age of Endowment.			
1	5.5 4 ±43	,	4:4 444			
	67 . 2 . 4		211 2 3 4 7			
3	7 4 9 4 4 4		1 17 10 4 A			
	* * 7 * * *		544			
	9 1 1 125		411 · 125			
6	10 12 0 234		4 10 10 4 2			

MEMORIAL OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE

Subscription	ons	al	ready	advertised, #2,831 2s.	-	1	я
Thomas Teague	-			East Pool Adventurers			-
R. P. Letcher	7	1		sease Food Suventmers			
Stephen Knight	i			MINE AGENTS.			
Edm. Turner (for the Dun-		-	-	J. R. Rule			
stanville fund)	- 8			Charles Thomas, jun.	-		ж
Professor Whewell			0	Charles Thomas	-7	-7	
Rich. Wise, M. D. (31. 3s. for				James Thomas	1		п
the Dunst. fund)	5	- 5		John Lean	1	i	ю
G. S. Borlase (for the Dunst.			1	William Lean		1	в
fund)	- 8			John West, jun	1		
John Penwarne	2			Simon Vivian		14	ō
James Pauli	a	9		Richard Jeffre		10	
Joet Blamey (half for the Dunst, fund)	1		- 1	James Thomas, Jun	A	8	
Dunne Pulls)	•			John Teague, jun			
		-	0.067	179.			

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION,

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION,

No. 9, Austin Friars,

No. 9, Austin Friars,

No. 10, Austin Friars,

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION did on the 18th day of December lead
make a Call of #1, on each of the Auxiliary Shares in the said Association, and
that such call of #1, per Share in to be paid to the Bankers of the Association,
the star of the Association, which is the said Association,
the star of the Association,
the star of the Association,
the star of the Association,
the star of February next. It will be necessary that the Scrip Certificans
with the Bankers' receipt be brought to the Office, for the purpose of having the
payment duly certified. By order of the Managing Trustees.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1838.

ALEXANDER ALLEN, Secretary.

V AN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY, established by Act 6, Geo. IV., Chap. 39, and incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Court of Directors of the Van Diemen's Land Company hereby give notice, that the remaining iss. per Share of the Call. of 41 per Share, made on the proprietors of stock in this Cumpany on the 17th of March last, are to be PAID at the Company's Office, 53, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on or before Teesday, the 28th day of January next.

Van Diemen's Land Company's Office, 53, Old Broad-street,

Dec. 19, 1835.

MOUNTS BAY SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, AND TIN MINES.

A PPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY, addressed to to C. R. ROBERTS, Secretary, 7, Gray's-inn-square, London, (post paid) where Prospectuses may be had.

WHEALS HARMONY AND MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED
COPPER and TIN MINING COMPANY.—Capital #28,280, in 2,500 Shares
of #10 each.—Deposit # per Share.
DIRECTORS.
William Walker, Esq. Bavid Innes Noad, Rsq.
Richard Jones, Esq.
BANKERS.
Londow—Mesers Glyn, Hailing, Mills, and Co.
Tacao—Mesers Glyn, Hailing, Mills, and Co.
No application for Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company will be received after Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1836.
C. F. KIRKMAN, Sec.
18, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

A T A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARK.

A T A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARK.

HOLDERS held at the Office of the Association this day, it was unanimously resolved, That the call of its, per share made at the last lipecial General Meeting of the Proprietors, for the last of January, 1885, be postpound to the last of March next.

W. Mill.S. MIDWINTER, Socretary.

21, Lombard-street Chambers, Clement's-lane, Sec. 38, 1833.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS for 1856. Not confined to the County.

A Premium of Ten Guineas, by Sir Charles Lemen, Bart, and R. W. Por, Eng., for the best series of practical expectaneous, tending to make the deargers attendant on the present mode of bleating rocks. may be most effectually and economically guarded against.

Two Premiums, the first of Seven Guineas, the account of Three Guineas, by G. S. Boriaso, Esc., for the best and economically made and economically guarded against.

Two Premium of Fan Guineas by G. C. Fox, Esq., for the best Endonical plans for ventilating mines, which can be applied to the Cornish mines with advantage.

A Premium of Fan Guineas by G. C. Fox, Esq., for the best practical means of remedying them. Any statistical information as to their imagevity, compared with that of the other population of the Coenty, will be decomed highly desirable.

A Premium of Fan Pounds, by John Hear's Termanyue, Esq., for the best available method, or improvement on the Plans aiready suggested, for iscillating the account and descent of miners, provided the Judges shall consider it to pussess unficient merit to be entitled to the premium.

A Premium of Ten Guineas, by E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., for the best practical method of accordang the quantity of water raised by each lift of pumps in the mines of the County.

Two Premiums, the first of Seven Guineas, the accound of Three Guineas, by John Taylor, Esq., for the most complete and accurate accounts of the quantity of water supplied to the boilers, the number of busiless of coale consumed, and the duty performed by any engine, for a period not less than as months in the ensuing year.

A Premium of Ten Pounds, by the liev. Canon Rugers, for the most economical

duty performed by any engine, for a period not designed, for the most econom-year.

A Premium of Ten Pounds, by the liev. Canon Rogers, for the most econom-safe, and efficient plan for lighting mines, consistent with the health of the min-

A Premium of Ten Pounds, by the Rev. Canon Rugers, for the most economical safe, and efficient plan for lighting mines, consistent with the lessith of the miner;—such plan to be accompanied by a statament of the present actual consumption of candles, and the cost per dozen lie, at some of the principal Caralan mines.

Two Premiums, the first of Ten Pounds, the account of Five Pounds, by H. H. Prices, Esq., of London, Civil Engineer, one of the Honorary Members of this Society, for the best and second best practical plans for adapting to steam vessels the method used in Cornwall of working steam capanatvely, including practical drawings of the construction of the boilers and expansion-year. Such boilers should combine economy of first with safety, both as regards the danger from explosion, and accidents to the vessel from five, with suggestions as to the least method of preventing the loss of heat, by radiation or otherwise. Due regard must be had to the essential difference between a single acting engine, working pumps by a lever, and two double acting engines working with a crant.

All plans should be accompanied with accurate drawings, estimates of expense, and all the information necessary to enable the judges appointed for the purpose, to form a correct judgment of their respective merits.

Should several plans for any premium be proposed by the same person, a model of one, with accurate drawings and estimates of others, will be decemed sufficient to individual to be cuttled to more than one premium, where two are offered for the asset offices will be requested to withhold any of these premiums, provided no

no individual to be entitled to more than one premium, where the same object.

The judges will be requested to withhold any of these premiums, provided no plans be brought forward which they abail does of sufficient impurtance to merit them; the premiums will then be continued to another year.

Competitors for the foregoing premiums are requested to send their plans &c., free of expense, to the fearretaries, on or before the let of August, tank.

A few prizes will be given for useful inventions and improvements, sent to the exhibition, by persons residing out of the county.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY. - Capital #500,000, in Share of #50 each. Deposit #5 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

James Ruddell Todd, Esq., M.P.

Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

Auditorge-D. T. Johnson, Raq.; W. U. Sims, Raq. Bankers—Mesers. Ladbrokes and Co. Scholtors—Meser. Barlieft and Beddome. Banned Stephens. Raq., Colonial Manager. Edward Hill, Raq., Secretary pro tem.

Samuel Stephens, Kan, Colomial Manager.

Kelward Hill, Eag, Recreaty pro team.

This Company has been formed for the purchase and improvement of land South Australia, the establishment of a whale and sea believy, and the purchase such other commercial or agricultural objects in connection therewith as may a pear destrable.

The Company have airendy bought from the Colomization Commissioners 15,7 acts of land, and have entered into an agreement for 20,500 store, in consequence of which they are outlitted to sent bad, job serves of pasturage at an annual restablism than one farthing per arre.

The fishlywing vessels, the Duke of York, the John Pirie, and the Lady Man Pelham, have been purchased, and are being fitted out for immediate despetch the colony; it to two fortner at London, the intere of Liverpool.

Application for freight or passage may be forwarded to the Company's office.

More than three-fourth of the proposed first issue having already been again printed, and the deposit therson paid, persons desirous of having a portion of the remainder allotted to thom air requiseted to apply immediately, as the Disease hereby give notice that they will not consider themselves broad to issue sharing and the original price, unless the applications be made before the 6th of Janasay man Applications for shares must be made to the hankers, Messen. Ladershounded based based has been been for the 6th of Janasay man and Messen. J. S. Wells and San, Struck Enchange, or 46, bothoury, and the certary, at the Company's Other, 15, Biblionagate-street within, where proper tasses and other information may be obtained.

Decomber 21, 1826.

ONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—Notice is hereby a given, that the BLOOMSBURY and EASTERN BRANCHES of this Estathment will be OPENED on Monday, the 4th, instead of Friday, the 1st of
1987. The opening of the Southwark Branch is unavoidably postponed on
1987 out of the premises not being ready. By order of the Board,
1988 WILLIAM GILBART, General Manager.

Ast of Parliament Combal Company, to be incorporated by t of Parliament.—Capital #300,000, in 4,000 Shares of #50 each. The ad-to capitalists and builders are extraordinary, and without risk, as the no be built upon is situate in the centre of the borough, having an uninter-narine prospect over extensive pheasure grounds, and is accure from en-cuts of the sea. Applications for Shares to be addressed, post paid, to isnith, Hilder, and Co., Bankers, Hastings, or Mesers. Barber and Son, becourt, Cornhili. Prospectuses are ready for delivery.

NORTHERN and EASTERN RAILWAY, according to the PLANS

LONDON COMMITTEE.

he Karl of Euston, M.P. Suffolk ir J. Astley, Bt., M.P., Norfolk Angerstein, Kaq., M.P., London , Aiston, Kaq., M.P., Herta , Gardiner Aiston, Kaq., Herta ir H. Bedingfield, Bart., Norfolk ir T. B. Beevor, Bart., Norfolk Bagshaw, Eaq., M.P., London ir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart, M.P. Norfolk Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B.K.T.S. Nor-

DMMITTEE.
Francis Kesnble, Esq., London
Robert W. Kennard, Esq. London
John Mann, Esq., of Norfolk
John Mann, Esq., of Norfolk
J. Masterman, jun., Esq., London
Hon. C. A. Pelham, M.P., Lincoln
H. S. Partridge, Esq., Norfolk
Wm. Rhodes, Esq., Esq., London
H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., Herts
Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., Norfolk

of arries Johnston, Esq., Herts

The Committee feel it due to the subscribers to the undertaking, and to the bild who take as interest in it, to inform them that the Parliamentary pland d sections have been deposited with all the Clerks of the Peace along the line of now life for inspection at the office of the Company. The Committee are the pay to inform the subscribers, that the returns of traffic made from actual exploit of the pays to the pays to inform the subscribers, that the returns of traffic made from actual exploit on the pays to the pays to inform the subscribers, that the returns of traffic made from actual exploit on the specific of the pays and the paylication to Parliament r a tall will be made immediately on its meeting on the 4th of Pebruary.

CHAS. ROWCROFT, SECTIMUS HODGES, SECTIMUS HODGES,

COUTHEND RAILWAY, in continuation of the Blackwall Railway.

chare.

ide line is adopted with the view of continuing the London and Blackwall rall, as an is inlet into the metropolis through Barking, Dagenham, Rainham, as an in-let layen, Leigh, to Southend, with branches to Hford, Purfeet, Rom-Tilbury Fort, Mucking, Rochford, and other trading places on the line of the distance by land to Southend is 44 miles, by the railway it will be 34.

and. The distance by land to Southend is 44 miles, by the railway it will be 34, sereby saving 10 miles.

The objects of this railway are not founded upon speculation, but upon the increases that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for improving the very fertile county of Essex.

Applications for shares and prospectuses, stating fully the objects of the undersking, to be made to the bankers, Messers. Lashrokes, Kingscote, and Co., Banking, to Messers. Sparrow and Co., bankers, Chelmsford; James Lambert, sq., Barking; to the solicitor, Thomas Brown, Esq., 14, Mark-lane, Penchurch-rest London; Messers. Comport and Knyvett; solicitors, Rochford; or to the ceretary, at the Railway-offices, 11, Mark-lane; which will be submitted to the irretors for their approbation and allotment.

G. COLE, Sec.

NTI DRY ROT COMPANY .- KYAN'S PATENT. - 10,000 Shares

M. each.
Thomas Philipotts, Esq., Chairman,
W. R. Vigers, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
omas Starling Benson, Esq.
Illiam Borradalle, Esq.
Orge Borradalle, Esq.
Francis Mills, Esq.
Francis Sapte, Esq.

LIVERPOOL. Charles Horsfall, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.
Charles Horsfall, Esq.

BIRMINGHAM.
Francis Lloyd, Esq.
Birgineer—M. I. Brunch, Esq.
Bankers—Mesars. Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Solicitors—Mesars. Hall, Thompson, and Sewell.
Secretary for tem—Charles Terry, Esq.
The indisputable testimonials given by men of the first talent and experience in the kingdom, as to the perfect reinance that may be placed upon Ryan's process of preparing timber to resist the effect of dry rot and other decay, are so entirely satisfactory as to require no further remark.
The efficacy of the process is sufficiently established by the evidence contained in the report to the Lords of the Admiralty, and subsequently presented to, and printed by, the House of Commons; and likewise by the adoption of it by His Majesty's Government in Portsmouth Dockyard.
Extracts from minutes of evidence reported by the Commissoners appointed by the Admiralty, and presented to the House of Commons, July 9, 1835—
Sir B. Smirke.—" This preparation of Mr. Kyan's resists all rot." "I cannot rot H" added Sir R. Smirke.

Professor Faraday.—"These reasons, combined with a close examination of specimens shown him, make him strongly recommend it; and he would be quite willing, if there were occasion, to trust a good deal of property upon it."

By In John May.—"In regard to the canvass, four prepared pieces were not affected with middew; three unprepared pieces were affected with H, and one of them was quite rotten."

By the use of this process British American timber will be rendered equally as valuable as timber from the Baitic, and thus the produce of British Colonies will be encouraged in preference to timber of foreign growth.

It is found that timber cut down while in a state of active vegetation, with the leaf growing, becomes, by the application of this process, immediately fit for use,—thus rendering every species of domestic timber of strive vegetation, with the leaf growing, becomes, by the application of this process, immediately fit for use,—thus rendering every species of domestic timber of strive

THE DURHAM SOUTH-WEST JUNCTION RAILWAY,-Capi

Captain J. K. Porbes Heary G. Key, Esq. John Labouchere, Esq. E. M. Noble, Esq. With power to add to their Number.

E. M. Nobre, Esq.
With power to add to their Number. Committee in the North to be hereafter
named.
Bankers—The Darlington Joint Stock Banking Company.—Messrs. Williams,
Deacon, and Co. London.

Deacon, and Co. London.

Engineer—
Solicitor—Thomas Weldon, Esq., Barnard Castle.

Parliamentary Agents—Messars, Jones and Walmaley.

This Rail-Road is prejected for the transit of the Coal of the Great Auckland Coal Field by the abortest and most direct line to the place of shipment, at Fort Clarence, in the River Tees; add also for the coursyance of the Lead, Lines, Risosis, and General Merchandize, of the important district of the South-Western portion of the County of Durbam. It will also possess the facility of affording the most ready communication for Passengers to Stockhun and its neighbourhood.

The quality of the Coal in the Great Auckland Coal Field having been fully established in the London and Coasting Markets, the lacrossing demand is now unfolding the immense resources of the district, and has caused the sinking of new Fills, and fresh winnings are also projected, and when it is considered that for quality and cheapness of production the Auckland Collieries are inferior to none, it is obvious that a Roil. Road communication affording the cheapest and most direct outlet to the Coal Owners, will be advantageous to them, and very

parties establishing it. ne of Rail-Road will form a profitable to the parties estatuoning it.

The proposed line of Rail-Road will form a junction by the Chilton Bran
of the Clarence Railway, which terminates at Port Clarence on the River Tu
where vessels load affoat, having a depth of 16 feet at low water, and proceed o

where vessels tood amout, having a depth of 15 fost at low water, and proceed disct out to see an interest into the transit of coals, from having superior gradients, and an unequalled shipping-place or the loading and dispatch of Colliers and other vessels.

A Ball fload possessing the peculiar advantages of the Durham South-West matchins by interesecting in its entire line a sphashe Coal district, already in essenties to provide the control of the district already in essenties to provide the control of the control of the district surrounding them, onethind, and 58, televist's Auckland, and the populous district surrounding them, onethind with advantages before allusted to; and a very moderate Capital required go the complete execution of the line cannot fail to prove a good investment, and he return of profits by professional men, from Surveys and particular impostion of the district, in estimated on a scale of moderate rates to be capable of yielding a collabile returns.

of the district, it estimated on a scale consumption of the coal supplied from the production return.

It is also to be observed that the consumption of the coal supplied from the Morthers (Collieries is greatly increasing, both at home and abroad, and with the prospect of a continued annual increase must eventually benefit all lines of Rail-road connected with the transit of coal.

The requisite notices have been given, the plan, section, and books of reference have been budged, and application will be made in the cusuing sension for an Acad Parliament.

ount of Capital is apportioned to residents in the neighbourhood for ceasure, the remainder to be applied for to GEORGE CHILD, Evq. Secretary to the Clarence Raftway Company, No. 7, Birchin Lane, London.

hed for, application may, the 13th inst.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

Trops and Little Ballisics, situate in the several Parishes of Alternon and a Clear and Little Ballisics, situate in the several Parishes of Alternon and is Clearber, in the county of Cornwall, now and for many years last past in the occupation of Mr. Richard Norther, consisting of a convenient Farm House, wit Barrs, Stables, and other suitable Outhouses; about 13e Acres of Commons and Maria Grounds, affording a most desirable Pasture for Sheep. The Premises are head on Lense by Mr. Northery, for a term of 14 years from Michaelmas, 1831, at the clear rack rent or 1864. per annum; have lately undergone a thorough repair, and are well supplies with water, and possess the advantages of good roads, excellent markets, and great facilities of communication with all parts of the kingdom, being only about one mile from Five Lense (through which the mail and other coaches pass daily), and within convenient distances of Launceston and several other market towns and in all probability the great Biomini and Wadebridge Rail Road will be extended to its immediate neighbourhood. This property offers great inducements to gentlemen of capital, as affording an opportunity for safe investment, and more especially to gentlemen disposed to embark in mining speculations, as there are several Lodes of Tin, Copper, Manganese, and other metals intersecting and more especially to gentlemen disposed to embark in mining apeculations, as there are several Lodes of Tin, Copper, Manganese, and other metals intersecting and running through the lands; and a stream work has lately been commenced by a most respectable conspacy of adventurers, which, from discoveries already made, promises considerable profit to the proprietor, who will part with the whole or a moiety of the minerals as may be most agreeable to a purchaser. For a view of the property apply to the tennant, and for further information to Mr. Thomas Rogers, Solicitor, Heiston, Cornwall—Duted 24th Dec. 1885.—N.B. All Letters must be post-pa

TO ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.—The Directors of the SOUTH POLSOINEERS and FOUNDERS.—The Directors of the SOUTI
POLGOOTH TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY are ready to receiv
tenders for a Strans Exoras of Thirty-nia Inch Cylinder, to be delivered on th
Mine, near St. Austle, in the county of Cornwall. Specification and other pat
ticulars may be had at the office of the Company, and tenders will be received ti
the 21st day of January.

30, Basinghall-street.

R. N. PADDON, Sec.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A Ta MEETING held at the GEORGE and VULTURE TAVERN,

St. Michael's Alley, Cornbill, on Wednesday, the 36th of December, 1838,

W. K. DEHANY, Esq. in the Chair;

The Report of the Directors having been read, 'the following resolution was

carried unanimously:

Resolved that the Report of the Directors be approved and published, and copies

printed for distribution among the Shareholders.

** For other resolutions vide Report.

TOWEDTEAGUE MINING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Public Ledger, of Saturday last, and your Journal of the same day, headed "Towedteagne Mining Company," I am consequently induced to trespass upon your valuable time with a few remarks connected with that Company and the meeting of its Shareholders, trusting you will do me the favour to publish the same. With reference to the meeting of the Shareholders at the Queen's Arans Tavern, on the 24th instant, its elicit its convictions to require much company to the world the united.

headed "Towestleague Mining Company," I am consequently induced to trespass upon your subable time with a few remarks connected with that Company and the meeting of its Shareholders, treating you will do me the favour to publish the same. With reference to the meeting of the Shareholders at the Queen's Arns Tavera, on the 24th instant, its object is too obvious to require much connects, yet it would be unjust to my brother Directors and myself (with whom I have ever acted in the Shareholders at the work of the Colours, at an attempt to stab the reputation and character of the Directors. This Mr. Andrews, I have since heard, has but little knowledge of Mr. Abhott; he may consider the praise bestowed upon his dear friend worthy his lire, but he will fail to remove facts from the minds of the Directors, that he (Mr. Abbott) was compelled by their determination to return to the shareholders the full amount. If their farst installment. To this Mr. Abbott would not consent, making claims for satiry, and various other charges; upon this Capt. Diskinson and myself objected, as the whole amount subscribed would not have discharged it. We consulted with Mr. Schneider, and a resolution was passed at the board, calling a meeting of the proprietors on the 22d of May last, which meeting was advertised, without a single shareholder attending; a second day of meeting was advertised, whom one solitary subscriber attended. In consequence of the non attendance to the meetings of the shareholders, Capt. Dickinson and myself tendered our resignation, and the company's affairs remained in abeyance till the meeting of the 24th inst. where I attended, having heard that it was the intention of Mr. Abbott to act in accordance with the long desired wish of the Directors, and for the purpose of adding my signature to the bunker's cheques for the purpose of returning the deposits to the shareholders.

It is not my intention to reply to the Public Ledger—the number of copies of that page detailing the meeting, forwarded into the country, an

re, Dec. 31, 1835.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Siry—In reply to the letter of Candidus in your Journal of 19 inst. calling on me to answer some queries propounded, I beg leave to inform him that I never participated in any of the transactions which appear to have given rise to his cross-questioning, and am quite innocent of being a party to any attempt to get possession of West Wheal Brothers. The doubts which Candidus expresses with regard to the purity of my motives in first introducing the subject to public natice, may possibly be removed by this explanation, and I take this opportunity of telling him, that if the constitution of the West Wheal Brothers Mining Company had not been such as to lay it open to public criticism, the subject would never have been broached by me.

Respecting the extent of the set of West Wheal Brothers, it may be well to enquire into the truth of the statement which gives 200 fathoms as its length. I have heard it mentioned confiniontly, by parties conversant both with the mine and neighbourhood, that it falls short of 150 fathoms; but apart from this, the propriety of forming a public company for working a mine, the limits of which are a subject of doubt and

uestioned. It may not be very material for a a reduction of some 50 or 60 fathoms, but at importance with so contracted a surface a

dispute, may well be questioned. It may not be very material for extensive setts to undergo a reduction of some 50 or 60 fathoms, but would be of the utmost importance with so contracted a surface as West Wheal Brothers.

As far as regards the statement that the orea said to be from West Wheal Brothers, were actually raised in Wheal Brothers, I can observe that the report is current in the vicinity of the mine, and a generally believed by parties who, I am inclined to think, possessor and inclined to think, possessor are accurate information on the matter than Candidus himself who will surely now acquit me of being its first propagator. The replies to my questions, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, I shall pass over, winder the replies to my questions, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, I shall pass over, winder the properties of the properties, ought as to be now considered as remnining at a mere nominal value; it must not be forgotten, that they are given to the proprietor in lieu of money, awere no doubt valued in the calculations of purchase, at the amoust paid on the other 4,500 shares; viz. at two pounds per share. It is also too much to assert, that West Wheal Brothers, from which no profit able result has been obtained, is equal to half the value of Wheal Brothers, calculating from the present price of shares in the market.

In my remarks on this subject, I have said nothing more than the circumstances warrant, and the replies of Candidus have done nothing to alter my opinion of the manner in which the undertaking has been taken in hand, which opinion is founded on the statements in the Prospectus, as stated in my last.

What the mine my produce, neither Candidus nor myself can passibly foretell; but whether the operations be crowned with success, wattended with loss, it would add not a little to the satisfaction of the proprietors to remember, that they were well and fairly treated throughout.

What the mine my produce, neither Candidus nor wiself can passibly foretell; but whether the operations be crowned with success, wattended wit

I remain, Sir, your very obedient Servant, Dec. 24, 1835. SCRUTATOR.

COAL TRADE.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sin,—I have to claim your indulgence in venturing again, to solicit the favour of offering a few further remarks in the columns of your paper, with reference to the formation of a public Company for working the coal in the counties of Durham and Northumberland: and I do so the more, as it appears the few here the control of the counties of Surface and Surface and Surface are surfaced by the surface and Surface are surfaced by the surface and Surface are surfaced by the surfaced drawer of offering a few further remarks in the columns of your paper, with reference to the formation of a public Company for working the coal is the counties of Durham and Northumberland: and I do so the more, as it appears the few hasty remarks in my two former letters on this subject have particularly attracted the attention of an individual "connected with the trade," who, writing under the signature of "C. C." seems to entertain some difference of opinion with me as to the policy of the schema in offering the few hints in these letters, as to the practicability of commencing a public Company for the above object, allow me to say, that far from attempting to write any "flattering prospectus," or proposing any "visionary project," it was simply my object to direct your attention, Mr. Editor, and that of your numerous readers, to the improving condition of the morthern coal districts; and, at the same time, humbly to offer a few suggestions for making the mineral rishes of this part of the country mane extensively available (by the formation of a public Company) to the interest and advantage of a more numerous body of proprietors; and by openly, and in a fair manner, allowing a new class of capitalists, desirous of eabarking their money in this trade, to avail themselves of the advantages at the new lines of Railroads, to open out new fields of coal in the best and most profitable situations, and working them under the present or any other future regulations that may be generally adopted, and thought mas advantageous to the general interests of the trade. On noticing the many public Railroads in course of formation through the coal districts, and the improved condition of the different towns on the coast by the formation of this description of communication, with the facilities and advantages they have afforded in the production of coal, particularly in the county of Dusham, it will readily be observed that new and extensive fields of coal will be opened out which before lay unproductive, and from the greate ness. And I have little doubt, by judicious management and proper regalations, we need never see again any of those ruinous effects so vividly remembered by every one connected with this extensive interest. As to the formation of a public Company, the whole argument of C. C. is to the estent of its operations; and to use his own words, it is for "doing" something more than ever had been done before; and, in point of fact, he is afraid it might have the effect of glutting the market, and break in upon the private and general regulations of the trade. In reply to this, I have merely to say, I am no advocate for deubtful speculations; and before embarking in any new business, I always like to see my way clear, and have my eyes open. I have considered the advantages of forming a public Company for the above object, simply as a means of embarking capital b pay a fair business profit; and I have come to the conclusion, that I may safely enter into the coal trade, and command a good and safe investment for capital. And I may also say, for the satisfaction of C. C., that any public Company that I may have to do with must be managed, and shape its speculations, with reference to the general regulations of the trade. Consequently, such a Company has as good, if not a greater, chance a working collieries, with profit and success, as any body of private individuals whatever.

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Consequently, such a working collieries, with profit and success, as any body or parameter viduals whatever.

It is admitted by C. C., in his last letter, that a "valuable portion of coal remains unwrought," and that it is perfectly feasible to sink shafts, and in the extensive districts of the north, with the present advanced stap of mining knowledge, finding coal at moderate depths in particular sinations "is reduced to a certainty." Now this is exactly my own opinion about the matter, and as we know the old collieries are gradually being worked out, and new ones must and will be opened to supply their plant all I propose a company to do, is to get hold of the most valuable portion of this unwrought coal, and work it according to the demand for the article. I do not wish that a company should have any doubtful speculation, but that they should carefully choose their ground, commence operation and I think there can be but little fear of their success, and that the nults would certainly be otherwise than anticipated by your correspondent to be the success. coal trade, up to the present time, has been a most miserable fowards the conclusion C. C. states that he "wishes it to be disconcern. Towards the conclusion C. C. states that he "wishes it to be distinctly understood not to convey in the preceding observations any direct hostility to any practical scheme that may be brought before the public for the purpose of working collieries to a limited extent." Now I will take C. C. at his word, and will propose no more than working collieries to a limited extent by a public company, but I will leave the shareholders of that company to be the judges of how far it would be prudent, safe, and profitable, to work collieries, according to the present and future state of the trade, and allow them to extend their operations according to their demands, and the state of the markets.

C. C. is quite mistaken if he supposes me foolish enough to suppose that I am able to carry the world before me; all I wish is simple inquiry; I am open to conviction; but it will be by other arguments than C. C. that I must give up my suggestions as not practicable, and a company useless. The main points to be considered in the formation of a company, are the present state of the trade, and the existing regulations. The quality ern. Towards the ec

I am open to convertous; but it will be by other arguments than C.C. that I must give up my suggestions as not practicable, and a company useless. The main points to be considered in the formation of a company are the present state of the trade, and the existing regulations. The qualitand quantity of the coal produced, and the profit and less attending the carrying on this description of trade. The collieries are all managed by agency; consequently no more expense need be incurred in this re a company more than private individuals. Good coal will always a company more man private interestants.

price in the unarket, and I propose to work nothing but the most valuable portions of coal in the mineral fields. And as to the quantity, you may either deluge the market, or adjust it, which latter must be done by a jet of the proposed of the coal in the market, or adjust it, which latter must be done by a jet of the proposed of the coal in the dicious regulation, to steady the price; and with respect to the profit

C. C. knows full well, that by the sale of the best coal there will albe a very considerable more profit than loss to amply and handsomelie a dividend sufficient to satisfy and induce every one to keep his latenbarked in the business. In conclusion, Sir, allow me to observe it never expected but that some difference of opinion might arise resing my suggestions, and particularly so when new interests come into minon with old ones, from the narrow-minded jealousy of those wedded to a prejudices and feelings. And I dare say by those my suggestions will a hought stale and unprofitable, and no doubt useless; but there are again, who never lose sight of any thing, however trivial, who will be the hint, and keep a steady eye upon all the improvements going on the north—will look well to the progress of the railways through the fields, and avail themselves of the advantage that may be derived them, in getting hold of a few good current going collieries in the sistinations: and perhaps the whole of Newcastle, as well as the other was in the district, will be wholly supplied by the coals of public companies, which will also not be without its influence in the London as well as foreign markets.

I remain, &c.

Newcastle, Dec. 23, 1835.

no profit.
Wheal Brocket.
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UTATOR.

solicit the saper, with he coal in more, as it is subject ected with to enter y of com-t, that far osing any otion, Mr. ffer a fer

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foreign markets. lescastle, Dec. 23, 1835. SIR H. DAVY'S SAFETY LAMP.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Str.,—Having been induced by the publication in your valuable Journal, of the report of the late Select Committee of the House of Commons, On Accidents in Mines," to examine with care the evidence on which it is presumed to be founded; I cannot discover any part of it, which, in my sainon, sufficiently warrants the unqualified assertion that, Sir H. Davy as not the first discoverer of the principle of the Safety Lamp; or that is was at any time acquainted with its alleged insecurity. The Report sates on the first point, "that the principles of it's (the Safety Lamps) construction, appear to have been practically known to the witnesses Clamp and Stephenson, previously to the period when Sir H. Davy brought his powerful mind to bear on the subject." And on the second, that "the stention of the Committee has been drawn by different witnesses to confingencies in mining, under which the lamp of Sir H. Davy cases to afferd adequate protection. Of the possible existence and nature of these contingencies, they have ascertained that the inventor was well aware, and they regret that the cautions be gave to some of his immediate friends, were not made more public." The merit of the discovery of the principle of the present Safety Lamp, it is known was awarded to Sir H. Davy, searly 20 years ago, and, no doubt, justly. A strict investigation of his and Mr. Stephenson's claims, was at that time made by a committee of scientific persons, two of whom, Mr. Professor Brande and Dr. Ure, are now living, and can therefore speak to this fact. Dr. Clanny never had, and, to his credit, never claimed a shadow of pretension to it. Mr. Stephenson was the only competitor.

Again: That Sir H. Davy was well, or the least aware, that his lamp.

seientific persons, two of whom, Mr. Frotestal and to his credit, never claimed a shadow of pretension to it. Mr. Stephenson was the only competitor.

Again: That Sir H. Davy was well, or the least aware, that his lamp was not secure in all its known uses, if ascertained by the Committee, must have been ascertained from some other source than the published evidence. For, with the exception of Mr. Buddle's evidence, and his alone, on this point, which, to say the least of it, appears to be vague and unsatisfactory, the very opposite conclusion ought to be drawn. This, I trust, I shall be able to show, if Sir H. Davy's own published opinions on this subject are considered to have any weight. I shall, therefore, take from his pamphlet on "Flame and the Safety Lamp," the following extracts. It contains many paragraphs to the same purport, but these I think will suffice. Sir H. Davy states, p. 43, "All he (the miner) requires to insure security, are small wire cages to surround his candle or lamp, of which various modifications may be adopted; and the application of this discovery will not only preserve him from fire damp, but enable him to apply it to use, and to destroy it, at the same time that it gives him a useful light." And what is more in support of this conclusion, and not a little remarkable, as compared with the individual evidence referred to; in the appendix to the same work, p. 125, he says—"I have had some correspondence with Mr. Buddle, respecting the accidents which have happened in coal mines since the discovery of the safety lamp. He (Buddle) refers them, in all cases, to the earelessness of the workmen." It must be observed that the pamphlet, from which these extracts have been taken, was re published by Sir H. Davy in 1825, nine years after the introduction of his lamp, while it was in general use; and, but a short, very short time, prior to his leaving England, never to return. In noticing this subject, though engaged extensively in mining pursuits, I beg to state that I have no desire at prese

Dudley, Dec. 26, 1835.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—THE DAVY LAMP.

We are happy to see that this subject is becoming of general interest, and such as to attract the attention of our contemporaries. We have already adverted to the subject of the safety lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, and have given the evidence of gentlemen acquainted with the origin of that invention, and well experienced in the operation and advantages attendant on its use. The evidence of Mr. Buddle was, in the most unequivocal terms, expressive of his opinion of the fullest confidence in the security of the Davy lamp, and that he had not in an experience of nearly twenty years (having during that period from 1,200 to 1,500 lamps daily under his superintendence) known of any accidents to arise from the instrument where care was observed. We now extract from the evidence before the Parliamentary Commissioners, that pertion of the testimony of Dr. Birkbeck which relates to this subject. We admit that the opinions are the result of experiments made in the laboratory, and that there may be some difference in the factitious gases employed, with those generally met with in mining operations; yet we think that the conclusions arrived at by a gentleman of such well-known scientific attainments, and celebrated as he is for his skill in conducting chemical experiments, and ceution in deducing inferences, are well deserving our most serious attention and respect, and at the same time we must confess that the ascrition of Mr. Buddle, made in a report presented by him about 20 years since, to a Society for the prevention of Accidents in Mines: that no improvements could be made on the plans then generally adopted, are calculated to lead us to apprehend that from preconceived opinions, or from habit, he may occasionally be hasty in his reasonings or inferences. Before adducing that portion of the evidence which relates to ventilation, or other important operations in mines, we intend to continue the subject of the Davy Lamp until we have placed before our readers the various experiments and arguments for or against the furt We are happy to see that this subject is becoming of general

Dr. George Birkbeck, exa

As a chemist, what is your opinion of the merit of Sir Humphry Davy's Lamp as an entire preventive of explosions from misture of gases?

—Sir Humphrey Davy's Lamp has unquestionably great merit, inasmuch as it protects against ignition when the explosive gas is quiescent, but it is totally defective when that gas is in motion, and can reach the wire gauze (the protecting substance) in that state of condensation which a moving n of gas always requires; it then becomes no longer a safety lamp ame within then passes through the meshes, and ignites the explosive and which is without.

compound which is without. Have you ever ascertained by experiment at what rate a column of in-flammable gas must act upon the gauze cylinder to produce explosion after unixture!—I have not; the ordinary rate, however, at which it flows from the orifice of gas lamps used in lighting houses and shops, is quite sufficient for that purpose. For long before I was aware of the fact more decisively, I saw experiments which were made with the wire gauze on gas issuing from such prifices, under the common pressure of the public gasometers, in which experiments which were made with the wire gauze on gas issuing from such orifices, under the common pressure of the public gasometers, in which, long before the wire gauze had acquired that temperature at which Sir Humphrey says it is no longer safe, ignition took place through the wire gauze. I was not them aware that it was owing to the motion of the gas, but I now know it is from that circumstance. At the ordinary rate therefore at which it flows through the pipes of this metropolis, the velocity is sufficient to produce ignition, and consequently with the greater velocity of a blower in a mine, ignition must be quite unavoidable. What is your private rationale of the principle on which Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp acts as a protection?—I have always been satisfied that it was by the metallic tissue reducing the temperature of the flame so much, that it was incapable of occasioning ignition in contiguous portions of explosive gas. I have seen no reason to doubt that it is the cooling process by conduction and radiations of the wire gauze, that the temperature is rendered ineffensive in respect of the ignition of the adjacent portions of gas; it is therefore by a cooling process.

Would that opinion be confirmed by an experiment showing, the perfectly cold gauze being used, a jet of gas would explode immediately on the lamp being exposed to it?—Yes; because the heat of that jet, or current of gas becomes so great, that notwithstanding the cooling effect of the gauze, it keeps up an igniting power equal to that required for inflaming the gas on the other side.

Then standing on the opposite side of the gauze, would yeu expect to see a change towards red heat in the gauze previously to explosion!—If the gas were quiescent, but not if it were in motion, for in the experiments to which I have alluded, the wire gauze did not become red hot, and I was in the act of stating that the flame would not pass until the wire gauze did become red hot, when the flame actually passed, the gauze not being red hot, to my very great surprise.

did become red hot, when the flame actually passed, the gause not being red hot, to my very great surprise.

Do not you consider it a point of practical importance to accertain what the velocity of a current of gas must be, previously to its exploding beyond the lamp, inaxmuch, as a miner taking alarm, as he ordinarily does at the gause being red hot, might have delayed the removal of his lamp, under the impression that he was still in safety?—Certainly; but I conceive it the less necessary, because the same safety may be obtained without any risk, even from air in motion. If we were reduced to the necessity of continuing the Davy Lamp, then I think, that ought at once to be ascertained; but if we can manage to form a lamp which will bear the currents, as well as the stationary condition of the explosive compound, that necessity is at an end.

once to be ascertained; but if we can manage to form a lamp which will bear the currents, as well as the stationary condition of the explosive compound, that necessity is at an end.

It is usual in mining, to bring down two or more cubic yards of coal at one fall; can you conceive the falling of such a body would cause a concussion sufficient to ignite a very explosive atmosphere at the lamp?—
I can; for the weight of such a mass of coal will produce great compression, and that compression produces the same condition as to superior facility of ignition, that the motion of air in a current produces. I conceive the current produces its effect by the gas being compressed, and therefore becoming more combustible; it is gaseous matter, containing within the same space a greater quantity of the combustible, and it may, therefore, be said to be of a higher combustible quality; so if it is compressed by weight from the gasometer supplying a burner, that same condition of the gas, the higher degree of combustibility, and the consequent greater degree of heat would arise from that simple and more slow compression, as by the falling of a beavy body on the mass of the air.

Then you could suppose a case in which the atmosphere of the mine was not so inflammable the moment the coal was thrown down, as to show any explosive effect in the gas, and the atmosphere being rendered more explosive by the gas being discharged from the coal, the gas might explode without giving warning to the men!—Certainly; there would be no warning unless the miner had been instructed what would occur to the gas; it must be a warning of intelligent inference if it existed at all.

You are aware that many of the accidents that have occurred in mines have been feet in the gas in the second of the second or the gas in the second of the second or the second or the gas in the second or th

gas; it must be a warning of intelligent interesce if it existed at all.

You are aware that many of the accidents that have occurred in mines
where the safety-lamp has been in universal, or all but universal use,
remain entirely unaccounted for — Yes, they never have appeared to me
to be satisfactorily explained, for in general, those who suffer, and must
have known all the circumstances, were rendered incapable of communi-

remain churely unaccounted for in general, those who suffer, and must to be satisfactorily explained, for in general, those who suffer, and must have known all the circumstances, were rendered incapable of communicating what they knew.

Have you ever had the curiosity to enter into a consideration which would afford rational conjectures as to the manner in which such accidents may have occurred 1—No, I have not; I have not had an opportunity of seeing in detail any account of those accidents, but I have always observed it stated, that nobody could tell how they happened. They assumed that the Davy Lamp was a perfect safeguard, and therefore they were totally at a loss to explain the occurrence which had taken place; and I have never yet been enough acquainted with the minutim of those events to understand their causes.

Have you had an opportunity of comparing Sir Humphry Davy's Lamp with others recently suggested, so as to form an idea whether any improvement—practical improvement—may be made in Sir Humphrey Davy's Lamp!—I have; and I have found that a very great practical improvement may be made, and has been made.

Would you define the nature of the alteration which you would be inclined to suggest as to such improvement? I should certainly suggest as clined to suggest as to such improvement? I should certainly suggest as

Would you define the nature of the alteration which you would be in-clined to suggest as to such improvement? I should certainly suggest as an important alteration, the non-admission of air through the surrounding cylinder of the wire gauze; that appears to me to be a primary point; then I should certainly suggest that the quantity of air by which the burning body producing the light is supplied should be limited, and should be so directed, that it can be employed only in igniting and continuing to ignite the burning body from which the light is to be obtained. Have you ever seen an improvement in the Davy Lamp proposed by Messrs. Upton and Roberts!—I have. What is your opinion of the merits of it!—It appears to me to compre-hend all the points that are essential to safety, viewing it theoretically.

what is your opinion of the merits of it?—It appears to me to compre-hend all the points that are essential to safety, viewing it theoretically, and having exposed it to every requisite trial, and indeed to some trials of great severity, and always without the slightest appearance of the passage of flame from the interior of the lamp externally, I consider it to be per-

feetly safe.

Do you intend to state, that no explosion was produced in the course of these experiments, under contingencies in which the Davy Lamp would inevitably have exploded!—Certainly I do; for when the same experiments in which the flame passed through the cylindrical wire gauze of Davy's Lamp, and ignited the gas exterior to it, were repeated with the lamp of Messrs. Upton and Roberts, the gas which was exterior was not ignited. The gas externally was not ignited in any of the often repeated trials.

trials.

As Messrs. Upton and Roberts have had an opportunity of explaining their invention to this committee, will you give us your opinion whether the flame from their lamp, naturally clongated on coming into the presence of carburetted hydrogen, would not act with great force on the principle of a blowpipe against the upper stratum of the gauzet—it would not, for there is neither a sufficient quantity of inflammable matter nor of the supporter of combustion to make it a very great or long flame. It never has been, in any of the instances I have seen, a flame reaching nearly to the upper stratum of the gauze; but there is another circumstance which prevents its producing much effect on the gauze,—that there is no gaseous matter, in the actual ignition, in contact with that gauze, as in the case with Davy's lamp. At the upper part, above the flame, that is at the upper part of the cylinder, there is nothing but axotic gas and carbonic acid gas, and there it is impossible that any flame could exist, and consequently, no extraordinary beat can arise.

In the experiments you have made or witnessed, what in point of fact was the appearance and position of the flame in Mesars. Upton and liberts's lamp while immersed in the inflammable atmosphere!—It always gently, slightly clongated, but it was so little, that if it had been a question whether any carburetted hydrogen had been supplied to it or not, it would reasonably have been matter of doubt if one had not seen it actually administered, because the quantity of oxygen supplied, is very little beyond what is necessary for combustion of othe wick of the lamp, there could be very little additional combustion going on. As Messrs. Upton and Roberts have had an opportunity of explaining

CARN BREA.

(Continued.)

Dire was the conflict, and for a long while victory appeared underided where to throw her bay; but at last Roman numbers and discipline pre vailed; the Britons were routed with terrible slaughter; many of the Druids fell into the bands of the Romans, and were thrown by the relestless victors into the very fires which they had kindled for their invading enemies. The broken fragments of the British army were driven into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, where they were again organised by the Druids, and taught by desperate resolution to defend the conscerated groves, and Druidical temples and altars, such as we have already seen on Carn Brea.

Carn Brea.

Of the manner in which the remains of Droidism was defended by the
"old Cornish" at Carn Brea, we have no particular history; but we
gather enough from general history to warrant the conclusion that they
were among the last to surrender to the Roman arma. Of their stubbors
valour, of the heroism displayed by them in defence of their position, of
the importance which the Romans attached to the possession of Carn Brea,
and of the dread which they entertained lest the Cornish should rise and

retaliate their crueities, we have ample proof is the ancient Roman castle which still crown its summit. It was to the consecrated grove which stood at the foot of Carn Brea that the inhabitants carried their old, and sick, and children, as to a place of safety; there, too, their scanty stock of valuables were deposited. These were not to be obtained by the Romans but by a desperate struggle. Bitter experience had heretofore taught that the skin-slad Britons were not proof to the Romans appears; that a few huntsmen, with such weapons only as they were accustomed to use in the chase, must wage unequal contest with long disciplined legions armed to the teeth in bristling stied; but the unequal contest was long supported with undaunted resolution, every inch of the sacred grove was disputed with a heroism which none but Romans could withstand; and bitterly did they rue their temerity in advancing into the Druidical retreat; and when at length the wood was carried, the thoody work was but just begun. The gailant Britons retreated on Carn Brea, whose rugged surface might be truly denominated a "munitian of rocks." Here every path was continually swept by incessant showers of British arrows, hurled with cool and determined precision at the advancing foe; every rock was indeed a fortress behind, and in front of which predigies of valour were performed, and which it cest torrents of Cornish blood to defend, and of Roman blood to earry; and when at last the unequal strife crased, who could count the unnumbered heroic combatants which lay even in death? arms, froming horrishly, about the base, along the sides, and on the nummit of Carn Brea?

A little while, and the Druidical temple was rared to its foundation, the Druidical temple was rared to its foundation,

could count the unnumbered heroic combatants which lay even in death's arms, frowning horribly, about the base, along the sides, and on the summit of Carn Brea?

A little while, and the Druidical temple was raxed to its foundation, the Druids were sacrificed on their own altars, their deifled Logan Rock was exposed to Roman insult, and their sacred grove communed in livid flame. The work of destruction was complete: and Carn Brea eastle was exposed to Roman hands as a monument of Roman glory: it remains to this day no less a testimonial of British valour, thun of Roman provess: and long may it remain to tell the tale of bloody deeds to generations yet unborn. The remaining flower of British valour was carried captive to Rome, where the fame of their heroism, and their noble bearing excited the unanimous applause, and won the universal admiration of their heroid and generous conquerors. "How," exclaimed the heroic British loader, "how could a people possessed of so much magnificence at home envy me a humble cottage in Britain?" The sentiment was applauded to the very each, and the noble Briton, instead of being detained a captive, was taken to the arms of the Roman emperor as a friend and a brother! We pause again, and take a retrospective view from Carn Brea. We behold the numerous Druidical stations deserted, and Roman castles frowning over the smouldering rains. We look for Dru Druidik, and the hamlets before noticed, and behold more numerous, and more comfortable habitations rising out of their ashes. We hehold Animosity being driven by Attachment into the distant and dreary regions of Oblivion; and Reciprocal Affection, blessed messenger of preace! "her feet wet with dew, and her locks with the drops of the night," her beatife onuntenance, radiant with her divine mission, inspiring the once inveterate enemies with mutual confidence, peace, and goodwill, until the Britons to be the most generously acknowledge the Romans their benefactors; and the Romans, no mean judges of character, as candidly confess the B

(To be continued.)

ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES.

ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES.

[The following letter appeared in the Courier, addressed to the Editor, on the subject of accidents in mines arising from imperfect ventilation.]

Sir,—I have just seen in your paper of the 10th inst, a betier from Mr. Salmon, dated Ulverston, Dec. 4, recommending fanners for the ventilation of mines. He recommends forcing fresh air into the mines.

I speak from experience when I say that this will be found ineffectual; but, if the action of the fanners be reversed, and the foul air be pumped out of the mines, I can say, from the experience of upwards of eight years, that it will most effectually answer the purpose. My attention was first called to this subject in 1827, at which time the working of my brother's coalfield, in the neighbourhood of Johnstone, was completely stopped, from the foul air generated in a part of the field which was on fire, pressing down upon the workings to the dip. By means of fanners the whole workings, which are very extensive, and which had been inascessible for a fortnight, were, in a few days, completely cleared of foul air. It is not now in daily use, but it would be impossible to carry on the work without it. The coal field is very irregular, and fanners, in different situations in the mines, have been secessary, to pump the foul air into the main air course. The action of the fanners, when set in motion, is fult in a few minutes, at the distance of nearly a mile on the main air course.

If you think this communication worth publishing you are, of course, at full liberty to do so. So far as I am acquainted with mining operations, I do not see any circumstances under which ventilation might not be effected by means of fanners, used in the manner I have described.

Johnstone Castle, Dec. 13.

Johnstone Castle, Dec. 13.

WILLIAM HOUSTOWN.

STONEHENGE.

At a late meeting of the architectural society, the President stated, that on the recent inspection of the atones on Salisbury Plain, he discovered that the larger ones were of pure white foreign marble, regularly wrought in primate blocks; the discoloration was only superficial, produced, like the irregularities of shape, by the weather, and the granular character which was closely analogous to that of Carrara, obviously not Penthelio. This opens a wide field of conjecture respecting the means by which they arrived at their destination. Mr. Clarke is of opinion that they might have been brought by the Phoenicians from the shores of Greece, and introduced into this country by Southampton-waier, from the upper navigable point of which there only remained a distance of 23 or 24 miles of land-carriage to be overcome in conveying them to their present position: The expense and labor undergone to obtain stones of a white aspect for the great Druidical circle, tends greatly to strengthen the hypothesis that the arrangement was connected with the worship of the moon, in which such a respondent combination of altars might be conceived to be periodical. The small stones, Mr. Clarke believes, to be greatly appropriate. The small stones, Mr. Clarke believes, to be greatly appropriate.

hasalt.

[The following remarks on the subject of this singular remain of Druidieal worship appear in the last Number of the Newcastle Courant from a correspondent.]

"A gentleman who had visited these remarkable relies of antiquity, and who had inspected them carefully, told me he was decidedly of opinion that the large stones were artificial—in abort, made of ses sand. He supposed that the sand was passed through a fine sieve, so as to allow of only the finer particles to run through, and to remove any extraneous substances, as a piece of sea shell would have unfolded the deceit. The sand, upon being moistened with a liquid cement, was then put into moulds of wood, built up to the required height, and when the sand was consolidated, the wooden boxes removed, and the artificial atones thus made acquired durability to resist the action of the air for ages. In favour of this theory, it is to be observed, that although the outer cost of the stone is remarkably hard, and difficult to make an impression upon, even with a hammer and chisel, yet when once broken into, and a piece of the inteis remarkably hard, and difficult to make an impression upon, even a hammer and chisel, yet when once broken into, and a piece of the rior stone obtained, it is found to be of a white colour, of a soft gran rior stone obtained, it is found to be of a white colour, of a soft granular texture, and apt to fall to pieces in the hand; the grains having quite the appearance of fine sand when closely examined. On the top of the large stones there is found to be a prominent circular piece, and in the limbs, or horizontal stone, there is found a corresponding cavity, so that the pieces are jointed or, articulated into each other. This could be readily done, if formed of sand, by a liquid cement, and the atones themselves could easily be made upon the spot, without the Herculean labour which it is generally supposed they would require to convey and creek them. It is also to be remarked, that the Druids were said not to have used any stones in their temples that were wrought from a quarry. Upon taking the specific gravity of the specimen in my possession, it proved to be 2545, which is confirmatory of this opinion, as the finer particles of oce and, when counditated with a liquid coment, would very much resemble common stone, of which this is mear the specific gravity. The Italian used Greens markles are considerably heavier."

TRADITIONARY FRAGMENTS OF MINING HISTORY,

The Pair, or Sober John and Capt. Joe.

The Pair, or Sover John and Capt. Joe.

CHAP. VIII.

A knowledge of the Hog merchants being at the Ball and Mouth was sufficient to introduce a much more than ordinary influx of customers; and the proprietor of the establishment had no reason to regret having entertained the pair, notwithstanding his having received them so reluctantly. Not a few of these visitors were attracted by the fame of Captain Joe, who contributed not a little to their amusement by his blunt drolleries; in return for which he got plenty of toddy, and that principally on what he called "honour's account," which was by no means unsuitable to the state of his exchequer. As it regarded matters of business, however, he was no longer the heart and soul of the Bull and Mouth; but was heaved by his comrade from the object of their visit to the metropolis, just as a cross-course would have heaved a lode out of a sett; or, to use another, and perhaps a more appropriate mining expression, he was for a while put to stull, like a pile of deads. So far as business was concerned, Sober John was now the man. His "gift of the gab?" was not slow in arresting the attention of the evening visiters at the Bull and Mouth, and he was so eloquent on most topics, that he was soon and unanimously declared to be a clever—a very clever fellow. But it was on matters relative to mining that he was chiefly wont to dwell, and on the subject of the Cornish mines he was particularly eloquent; but although he shone here with unrivalled splendour, he would embrace the whole subject with almost equal elicity; an short, turn him to any point of intricate mining policy,

"The Gordina knot of it he would untle,
"The Gordina knot of it he would untle, CHAP. VIII.

"The Gorden knot of it he would untie, Familiar as his garter."

elicity. in short, turn him to any point of istricate mining policy,

"The Gordian knot of it he would untie,

"It was any in the had made an impression, he tack exer to follow it up.

He traced the history of metals from the brass and iron forged and hanmered by old Tubal Cain, to the gold of Ophir, and the silver of Peru
and Mexico, home to the tin and copper of Cornwall. He talked of preeious stones, from the bdellium and copys, the jasper and sardiae, the

terpax and emerald, to the far-famed Cornish diamond. He was eloquent

on the geological structure of the globe, and traced the different strata to

the different countries, and more particularly of his own, from that of the

sand-stone and grit of the different northern coal fields and lead mines, to

the elvan, the killas, and the granise of his mative hills; showing where to

the elvan, the killas, and the granise of his mative hills; showing where the

different strata were considered by the philosophical geologists and

unineralogists to be favourable or unfavourable for the production of the

different metals. He traced the mining history of his native county from

the remote era when the Greeks and Phenicians, without the aid of chart

or compass, by dint of coasting along the different shores in their finglie

barks, found their way to "British Barbary," and traded with our savage

progenitors, exchanging the productions of their own country for Cornish

tin, home to modern days, when these very Greeks and Phenicians are

their polished forefathers found the savage som of Britain; and when the

posterity of these very savages are raised to a state of civilization and refine
ment, superior perhaps to any other nation, or people, or kin lived or tongue
From generalities he descended to particulars, a have been reason to doubt even if there was a lode in the sett; of commencing operations heedlessly and without due consideration, and not unfrequently in opposition to the best advice, at wrong points: and, above all, of employing a person as a manager who was scarcely fit for an underground Captain. This was a smart slap for Captain Joe. He felt it, and sware that "he could manage a bal as well as any Captain in Cornwall; and a great deal better than his old prating comrade, who was fit for nothing but to be a fringle hole imp," (that is the person who wheels away the ashes and einders from the engine). The matters above noticed were expatiated on by Sober John with so much honesty, sincerity, and ability, that his hearers were fully satisfied as to the cause of the failure of their late adventures, under the management or rather mismanagement of Captain Joe. And they were, moreover, so confident of the integrity and abilities of Sober John, that he found little difficulty in forming a pare of adventurers for the working of his setts.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Redruth United Mining Company.—Having omitted to attend the meeting of this Company, held on Monday ast, we were destrous of furnishing our readers with a capy of the report, but on application were informed that it would not be supplied us. At this present time our Exchequer is too how to allow us to expend 10s. or 15s, in the purchase of a share to qualify as a Proprietor, but we shall endeavour, natecedent to the next meeting, to place ourselves in a position to be able to furnish a report of their proceedings. While writing this, it has occurred to us, that the Directors of this Company are the same, or nearly so, as those of the Aison Mining Company, (19st. each per annuar, and the North Consolidated Mines, from the meeting of which we were requested to withdraw.

EXTRA SHEET,—Our arrangement did not atmit of giving the Supplement this need, which, however, will be presented with our next, with Title Fage and Index of the past Numbers.

fumbers. Deferred until our next, when we hope to render our article one of

transp.—Deterred until our next, when we nope to render our article one or set and usefulness.

p of Cornwell.—We are obliged to E. for the offer, and shall glady avail ours of his assistance. We hope to have the Map ready within a month.

of Tressess and Kellescereis.—We have recrived a communication with the "Verlian" on the seal. If the statements of our correspondent be in accessible to some injustice; impartial "and "homest," we shall not be ashamed to retrace our steps, and he be the case, acknowledge the error of our ways.

eletter of Mr. Malachy on the subject of West Wheal Brothers, in reply to

7. The letter of Mr. Maiachy on the subject of West Wheal Brothers, in reply the fire flatpenter, we have not inserted, feeling that a discussion of this nature haben carried sufficiently far, and we recommend the gentlemen concerned to meet and fight it out over a jug of Count house punch.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, January 2, 1836.

The observations which we have been called upon occasion ally to make on the subject of the prices of materials supplied to mines, has in some instances, we have every reason to be-liere, had the effect intended, as exciting the attention of those parties in London to whom it confided the management o mining operations, but whose imperfect knowledge of th system adopted in Cornwall rendered them too confident in the integrity which they supposed to influence the merchants supe plying materials to the unines with which they were connected. We have ever avoided bringing before the public any adventure which might be considered as of a private nature, therefore we withhold information of which we are in possession as re-

ates to a particular mine in the county of Cornwall, ar.d which is the cause of our again directing attention to this importan

Subject.

There is a strong distinction to be drawn between the is and There is a strong distinction to be drawn between the is and the out adventurer well understood by those connected with the county, and the purser too frequently supplies the mines, or is at least an interested party. When it is considered the heavy amount of merchants bills—the large consumption of timber, powder, candles, rope, iron, steel, and other necessaries, we feel assured that our observations will have due weight with those to whom may be confided the direction of mining operations in Cornwall, while we hope it may teach parties whom we must not name, but who are well known to us, a little honesty. The excessive charges to which our attention has been directed in mines where merchants are interested, and who pass their own accounts, contrasted with those where there is not county influence, would astound our readers were they to make the comparison. It will, however suffice for the object we have in view-if that the capitalist will exercise caution, if that he will compare prices—examine the items of the several bills for materials, and judge for himself.

We cannot leave this subject without observing on some one or two prospectuses which have lately been placed in our hands, whereby we find that parties in Cornwall, undoubtedly of the first respectability as bankers, merchants, &c., are nominated, or rather we should say have nominated themselves, as Directors of Mines which have been already partially, if not wholly, tried by them as private adventurers, but who now with all the milk of human kindness towards the London capitalist, offer him a share in all the advantages to be reaped from working the mines more extensively; whereby, not to advert to the banking account, the supplies of materials will not be inconsiderable: and who so competent, so disinterested, so likely to promote the interests of his co-adventurers as the merchant-director!

Too many instances have occurred of late for these obser vations to be considered as applying to any one concern while we shall stand acquitted of any intention to prejudice parti-cular parties, our object being alone, by reforming abuses, to uphold the mining interest.

THE PUNDS

CITY. - FRIDAY EVENING.

The past week has been chiefly taken up by persons in business with the usual festivities of the season, consequently the transactions have been very limited. Nevertheless, the arrival of the American President's speech, followed the day after by the speech of the King of the French, have given rather an impetus to commercial affairs. The intervention of Great Britain, which has been accepted by France, will most likely be also accepted by the United States of America, and this affair, which a month ago looked rather serious, be adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

The commerce of our country, and, indeed, the world generally, has been universally healthy during the past year; and the accounts from all the manufacturing districts at home promise a constant activity during the present. Spanish affairs continue to attract much attention. If France acts with good faith in conjunction with Great Britain, we may soon hope to see one of the finest countries in the world tranquillized, and her internal resources again attract the attention of enterprizing people of other countries her agricultural and mineral wealth offering fair objects for enterprize. The market for railway shares shows sign of improvement as the meeting of Parliament approaches, and, although we do not anticipate such rapid progress will be made in forwarding the Billsthrough Parliament, as is expected by some very sanguine individuals, yet there are lines of road which hold out a very justifiable prospect of being extremely useful to the public, and remunerating to the shareholders. Much mischief has been done by extravagant calculations of profits on lines already commenced, and we caution the public, both now and for the future, to look well into these matters for themselves. The commerce of our country, and, indeed, the world generally, has

The quotations of the leading Railway Shares close this evening viz.

48 premium.
 Brighton (Goldsmid's)
 2

 Greenwich
 74

 Grand Western
 74
 premium.

Consols, Jan. Account Consols for Feb. 9244 3 per Cent. Red., 9014 Exch. Bills, 13s. 15s.

Dutch 5 do. 1014 24 Portuguese 5 pr. Ct. 8442 Do. 3 do. 544 Spanish, active, 5 do. 5044 Do. passive, 164 Do. deferred 2544 Chili, 6 pr. Ct. 44 45 Celombia, 6 pr. Ct. 3244 Mexico, 6 pr. Ct. 384 Peru, 6 pr. Ct. 244 54 Ext. Bills, 18s. 18s. East India Bonds, 1s. 3s. FORKION BONDS Belgian 5 pr Ct. 10ph Brazil 5 do. 834 4 Danish 3 do. 764 Russian 5 do. 1084 9

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. Redruth, Dec. 24, 1835.—The standard of this day is £114 13s. 0d.—Average produce 8—average price £6 8s. 0d. Quantity of ore sol 3333 21 cwts. Quantity of fine copper 266 tons 12 cwt. Amount of sale £21,398 19s. 6d.

sale £21,398 19a 6d.
C177, 12 o'CLOCR.—Consols for account, 922, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Feb. Account 92\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Der Cent. Red. 90\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Comnium, 4\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Feb. Account 92\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Per Cents. Red. 90\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Omnium, 4\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$

REAL DEL MONTE MINES.

The following Letter to the British Consol, Colonel Packenha Captain Rule, is of so interesting a nature that it cannot fail to be accep-

Real Det Monte Minino Company.—Mine Del Monte, Sept. 21, 1835. In compliance with your request, I proceed to give you some account of the late operations of the Real del Monte Mining Company established at this place, and its present prospects. With its early history and its great sacrifices, you are, I presume, already acquainted. I therefore propose to confine this brief notice chiefly to what has occurred since May, 1833, the period when after a series of difficulties and disappointment, the drainage of the bottom of the mine of Santa Teresa, situate upon the Great Bisciona vein, one of the principal objects of the undertaking was effected. The richness and abundance of the ores found at this point fully warranted the favourable accounts thereof, which the company had received from the agents of the Conde de Regla. These eres were rituated between the shafts of Sant Teresa and Terreros, at about a hundred varao below the adit, within a space of about 30 varus in length upon the vein, and hence there was extracted in 6 months after the bottoms were cleared, an amount of produces, in value about 300,000 dollars. At the period already referred to, namely, the only accessible point for procuring ores was that already noticed between the shafts of Santa Teresa and Terreros; and had this continued as productive as when first opened, the consorn would theseeforward have given a considerable and regular profit, but as the workings proceeded beyond the 100 vara level, the rich REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY .- Mine Del Monte, Sent. 21.

ores were found to be less abundant than they were above, and although the vest continued its would size, and produced large quantities of ores in amalgamation or arogue ores, the falling off in the quantity and quality of the better kinds of ores caused such a diminution in the value of the whole produce, that its amount for some time past has scarcely been usually a second of the meet the costs of the concern, and the result is, that within the last 3 years, notwithstanding several remittances of silver and money have been made to England for the purchase of stores, machinery, &c., they have been found insufficient for the purpose; and it has therefore been found insufficient for the purpose; and it has therefore ten found necessary for the support of the concern to contract a loan of money in England, amounting to #30,000, in the city of Mexico. While, how ever, the quantity of the best or smelting ore has diminished, the progreas which has been constantly making in the lower parts of the mine by deepening the principal shafts, driving levels, opening new ground upon the vein, and clearing old workings has led to additional discoveries of azogue ores. This is more particularly the case in the workings named Las Ansemas, and in the Esperanze and San Miguel's levels, west of Terceros shaft.

If, therefore, the best or smelting ores have become less abu If, therefore, the best of smelling ores have become sees administration the prospects of making a profit consequently more remote, it is satisfactory to see that the change has been accompanied by the discovery is these azogue ores, which promises ultimately to compensate in a great degree for the want of the other and better sort. This variation, however in the produce, although eventually it may not seriously affect the value of the concern, has occasioned immediate and considerable inconvenience. in the produce, although eventually it may not seriously affect the value of the concern, has occasioned immediate and considerable inconvenience, chiefly for want of hacienda power suitable for the class of ores, and satisficient to reduce what the mines are now capable of supplying. The rich ores, such as were found in abundance some time since could speedily and easily be realised by the Company's existing smelting works, and had they continued, they would in all probability have supplied not only the capital necessary to provide all the principal works required from the increased scale and extension of the concern, but a surplus profit for remittances to England.

England.

Owing, however, to the variation in the produce already mentioned, we now experience the disadvantage of limited means, when funds are required for the construction of these works, and which have become necessary, chiefly in order to realise our discoveries. The most important of these is an addition to the grinding power of regla hacienda, proposed to be made by erecting arrastres, to be moved by the large overshot vertical water wheel which has long since been erected at this place, by which means it is expected that the reduction power of this establishment, as regards azogue ores, will be nearly doubled. The necessary machinery for the purpose is already ordered in England, and preparations are making at the hacienda for its reception. Besides this, it is in contemplation to commence very soon, the repair of the large hacienda of San Antonio, belonging to the Company, the prospects in the mine being such as to warrant the expectation of such an increase of azogue ores as may keep in operation this hacienda also. At the mines a new steam engine is now in course of erection, for the purpose of drawing the ores from under ground—being induced to adopt this method, from having experienced the utility of this kind of machine in England, and seeing the successful application of steam power here, where we calculate upon a corresponding advantage. In connection with this machine, also, we propose making arrangements calculated to check the robberies of rich ore which are now frequently committed. Other surface works, chiefly for the protection and security of the Company's property, such as walls for enclosing shafts, a new ore yard, with its necessary buildings, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c. &c. are also now in course of execution, with a view to place the concern upon a footing unitable to a more extended scale of operations and an increasing produce.

The great Aviadero Socubon, or adit, whose object is to drain the prin-Owing, however, to the variation in the produce already mentioned,

now in course of execution, with a view to place the concern upon a footing suitable to a more extended scale of operations and an increasing produce.

The great Aviadero Socubon, or adit, whose object is to drain the principal mines belonging to the Company, has lately been carried on without interruption; and at the present time 400 varas from its mouth are completed, leaving, however, still to be accomplished 3,900 varas to reach the Biscaina vein. To facilitate the work, of which so much yet remains unfinished, two lumbreras, or adit shafts, are now sinking in the proposed line of the adit, by which it is intended to reach the adit level, and drive along it with a view eventually to communicate the whole. In this way, four points, in addition to the principal one, will be in operation. It is also intended to commence other lumbreras, with the same object, whenever the Company's means may admit, and thus hasten the completion of this work, which is likely to prove so beneficial, not only to the Company, but to the whole of the neighbourhood, by effecting the drainage, to a greater or less extent, of all the principal veins of the district. It should also be observed that the lumbreras, or adit shafts above mentioned, while they are arranged for the general object of facilitating the great work of the adit, are likewise disposed, each with a view of making trial of a mineral vein of some notoriety, on account of its former produce, the working upon which, however, having long since been suspended on account of the quantity of water, and the difficulty of drainage.

Looking at this concern, therefore, upon the whole, and as to the future, I cannot but regard it as one of much promise. A reference to the accompanying section will at once show, that of the several points formerly worked upon the Biscaina vein, comparatively very few have been brought into operation. A general progress, however, will always be making to a more general system of working, and one embracing a much greater extent of ore ground than h

from the temporary embarrassment now experienced, the ores from this point being chiefly of the class suitable for smelting, and therefore easily reducible by our present means.

Looking more remotely, first to the Biscaina vein. The workings of San Raman and La Palma to the eastward (where the Regla family obained their first great bonanza). To those of Guadalupe, Santa Agueda, San Francesco, besides several others beyond the limits of the drawing westward, will successively be brought into operation, and are likely, according to information received from several living witnesses, to supply the company with an abundance of silver ores of different classes. The veins also to the north of the Biscaina, and lying in the course of the great alit already mentioned, will gradually be brought into work under more favourable circumstances than formerly, inasmuch as their draining will eventually be accomplished by the adit without the aid of machinery, and as several of them bear a high character, a reasonable hope may be entertained of their becoming also a source of prosperity to the company. The mines upon the Biscaina vein would never have been suspended by the Conde de Regla, had any method formerly practised in this country been capable of continuing the drainage. The means then used, however, were so imperfect, especially where, as in these mines, the quantity of water was so great, that it was only by directing great efforts to a single point that any progress could made. Now, however, by means of steam engines, of which the company have 4 at work on the Biscaina vein, the drainage is effected with great ease and regularity, and affords the means of depening the shafts, extending the workings, and pursuing discoveries at a great depth with a facility quite unknown under the former system. The great depth and extent of these mines, the crushed and ruinous state in which they were found, the bad arrangement and disposition of the principal shafts, and their unfitness for the reception of machinery, the difficult

ployed in the prosecution of the enterpise, nave an consequence progress.

These difficulties being now in a great measure overcome, and looking at the resources of the company in the discovery of ores already described, and the productive points remaining to be examined upon the Biscaina vein, as well as upon the veins of Santa Brigida, Acosta, Moran, and others in the line of the great adit already mentioned; I am of opinion that the prosperity of this concern is fast approaching, and that the time is not far distant, being more advanced, it will become established and lasting.

P. S. About the time of closing this letter, the despatches by the English July packet came to hand, by which I learn that at the general Annual Meeting of the Real del Monte Company, held in London, on the 29th of June last, it was resolved, to raise a new capital of about £45,000 sterling, and to pay off immediately the learn contracted in England and Mexico. As there will also be funds for the completion of the necessary works, the difficulties and inconveniences herein described will consequently be removed.

W. Ruas.

THE MINING INTEREST.

The Mining Committee held their Fourth Meeting at Pearce's Hotel, Traro, on Saturday, the 19th ultimo, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Falsouth in the chair. Mr. Scott's supplemental report was read by the secretary, and its consideration was ordered to be postponed to a future day. A string of resolutions were produced by Mr. Tremayne, which was directed to be printed for the use of the members of the committee previous to their being discussed at another meeting. The secretary was directed to make a digest of the reports of Messrs. Scott, Paull, and Hill, which digest is to be submitted to the chairman for his approbation, prior to its being laid before and considered by the committee. The meeting was then adjourned until this day.

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In pursuance of a notice signed by the Earl of Falmonth, a General Meeting of the allesses to conceive a to the banded and mining interests of the state of the s

after contessing this portion of the desire of the King to promote the interests and prosperity of this portion of his dominions—(applause).

J. H. Treasyne, E.g., seconded the resolution. In doing so, he otherwed, that he could not exactly understand the purport of that part of the important communication just read, which would not be followed by future encroachments on the Duchy lands; for he was not yet aware that any encroachments had ever been made (hear, hear.) He, for one, was glad tohave the present opportunity afforded him of giving expression to his sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the boom granted to them (hear.) The resolution was then put from the chair, and adopted by the meeting unanimously. The Chairman observing, that if he might be allowed an opinion, he thought it ought to be thus earried.

A considerable discussion arose as to the manner in which the vote of thanks should be conveyed to the King, in which fir C. Lemon, Bart., and J. H. Tremayne, Edward Collins, and Humphrey Willyams, Eagra, and others, took part. It was, however, altimately agreed, that the resolution of the meeting should be immediately transmitted to His Majesty, through the Duchy Council, as being the most expeditious mode of summunicating the sentirents of the meeting on the subject. An address, founded upon the above resolution, and to which signatures are to be appended, to be presented to His Majesty by Lord Falmouth at the earliest opportunity.

appendix, the chairs and J. S. Eber, Esp. seconded the proposion; and his Lordship, in a very next speech, returned his seanow-lements for the compliment paid him.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A Special General Meeting of this Company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, on Wednesday last, pursuant to advertisement. W. R. Denany, Esq. in the Chair.

The Chairman having read the advertisement convening the Meeting, the Secretary proceeded to read the Directors' Report, as follows:—

The Directors in making their Report of the state of the affirst of the details of all the local difficulties which the resident Director, Mr. Alder, has encountered at the mines, by reason of Mr. Carne's refusal to submit to the resolution of the shareholders passed on June 11th last, removing him from the office of director. The reports containing those matters written by Mr. Alder to his co-director, Mr. De Tausta, are on the table, say, that the attempts of Mr. Carne and his agents, to create an ill-feeling against the present management, have been preserved in with so determined a spirit, that the property has been placed in joopardy; not only has contant recitement been kept up amongst the mer, but endown her and the strength of the containt and tradespeople so as to imped the necessary supplies, and is pressfully combatted these attempts, and our report will shew that his exertions have brought the property into a beneficial state.

Mr. Carne, after his removal, detained the balance of the fands of the company, amounting to Al. 180 at the banker's, Messex. Williams, Deacon, and Company, and this he did whitst by an account current, dated held a balance of cash his is own hands, amounting to Al. 250 at 180 at

Mr. Alder has been proceeded against by Mr. Carne's solicitor, on behalf of other parties, for labour and carriage, whose claims he had no means of checking; he thought it right to pay them, with costs of the write, rather than defend, particularly as Mr. Venas furnished the so-licitor with a written certificate of evidence to be given by him in favour

of the claims.

Mr. Carpe has been furnished with particulars of the leading objections to his accounts, to which he has replied—the papers are on the table for the inspection of the shareholders. The directors have not, however, daemed it to be their duty to take any steps in the chancery suit until they could hear the opinion of the shareholders thereon; its great object, possession of the mine, having been attained. Mr. Carpe has not yet transferred the copper sett, to obtain which is another important object of the suit.

We now proceed to the state of the mine.

portant object of the suit.

We now proceed to the state of the mine. Captains Bennett and Thomas gare it as their decided opinion, from the earliest period of Mr. Alder's management, that the mine, notwithstanding the produce which is raising, should (as the depth of our engine shaft would admit of it) be well thrown open by tutwork men, in order that operations by the tributers might be more extensively carried on, than has hitherto been the case; for the ample extent of our setts affords us the opportunity of working very largely. Our engine shaft is now clear to the bottom at 35 fathoms below adit, and the time has now arrived when we can so extend

our operations beneficially. We have 13 shafts alternately at wort; 3 agents, I clerk, I boy, 210 tributers, 70 tutwork men, 2 engineers. 8 engine men, 61 men, consisting of carpenters, miths, savyers, masons, and labourers; 70 tin drozers, making in all 416. We have thrown open the following lodes which were anticipated in the prospectus.

Distribute **Di

and it was at length determined that a valuable copper lode had been discovered, and that a grant had been obtained; the counterpart of which was in the possession of Mr. Carne, who held it certainly as the officer of the company, but had not yet given up the deed, although the expenses of preparing it were paid for out of the company's fund.

A shareholder stated that he had received by that morning's post, a letter from Mr. Carne, expressing his wish to submit to arbitration; but the majority of the shareholders expressed a hope that the annoyance, expense, and delay of an arbitration might be avoided by the appointment of a committee.—The motion that a committee be appointed was then unanimously carried.

Mr. Vigors stated, that as they were at present only working for the population of the mine, and as more strength was wanted to render the works productive, he would propose that additional shares of £8. each should be created; £4. to be paid immediately, and the remainder after thirty days notice. The present shareholders to have the privilege of taking the additional shares up to the tôth of January next; and the public not to be supplied until after that period.

It was, however, determined that the present meeting was not at liberty fo entertain the proposition, and it was therefore postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Vigors then said that, as he understood the funds, at present in

meeting.

r. Vigors then said that, as he understood the funds, at present in

Mr. Vigors then said that, as he understood the funds, at present in hand, were inadequate to carrying on the works he would suggest that gentlemen present should subscribe in advance of the additional shares anticipated, a sum of money necessary for continued operations. He (Mr. Vigors) thinking that the property was too good not to be strenuously supported. This suggestion was immediately acted upon. A resolution for another special meeting was then read.

The meeting was fully attended: it was stated that upwards of 1,600 out of the 2,000 shares were represented by the Proprietors in at-

out of the 2,000 shares were represented by the Proprietors in attendance.

Resolved that the Report of the Directors he approved and published, and copies printed for distribution among the Shareholders, to be had on application to the secretary.

That a committee of Shareholders he named to investigate the accounts pending between Mr. Carne and the Polberou Company, that it may be empowered to call for evidence in such manner, as it may deem necessary for the purposes of the investigation, and that it report the result; also their opinion as to the costs incurred in the Chancery proceedings hitherto, and the apportionment of any and mode of payment thereof, and generally their opinion as to the settlement of all the disputes which have hitherto unfortunately existed between the late Director and the Company.

Company.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that Mr. Carne be required to
rive up the balance in his hands or under his controll, and also that he

give up the balance in his hands or under his controul, and also that he be required to give up the copper grant, now in his possession, and to execute what may be necessary to render it effectual to the company.

That whether Mr. Carne ascede to, or refine the aforessid requisitions, the committee be nevertheless required to proceed to the accomplishment of the object for which it is constituted.

Resolved, that the Committee consist of the following grattemen:

Mr. Vigors, Chairman; Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Flentoff, Mr. B. W. Rew, Mr. Geo. Wheelhouse; and that three should make a quorum.

Resolved, that a Meeting be advertised forthwith agreeably to the deed of regulation, for the purpose of appointing a third Director, and for proposing an increase of a certain number of shares.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned,

ROYAL WENDRON MINING COMPANY.

On Thursday last a meeting of Shareholders in this Company took place at the George and Vulture Tavers, Loudard street, for the purpose of receiving a report from the trustees, relative to the state and prospects of the mines held by the company in Cornwall.

Colonel Mills took the chair, and after the advertisement convening the meeting had been read:

Mr. James Bullock read the report of the trustees, which was of a very favourable character. The Wendron Miles were stated to possess pro-

using expectations, and the clearings of the old workings have been pro-ceited under the most favourable circumstances. Captain Ketto, who as extensively connected with the mining property in Cornwall, had in-sected the mines, and pronounced a very flattering opinion with respect them. He recommended the erection of a new shaft, the more success-ally to work the lodes discovered in the Ruby and Garlinda mines. For his purpose a 60 inch cylinder would be required. The trustees had esitated to incur the responsibility of this operation without the sanction

hesitated to incur the responsibility of this operation without the sancton of the proprietors.

Captain Ketto's report was then read. It spoke in favourable terms of the prospects of the mines held by the company.

Mr. Hutchinson one, of the trustees, addressed the meeting, and stated that no idea had been formed, that so many lodes existed in the mines, and he recommended that the company should adopt measures for placing the Ruby mine in an efficient state of working as soon as possible.

It was moved and carried that the report should be adopted, printed, and copies furnished to such shareholders as might apply for them to the solicitor of the company.

The solicitor then read the statement of the receipts and disbursements of the company. The former had amounted to £12,973 16s. 4d., and the disbursements, including £2,200, for the grant; £750 for the steamengine, &c., to £6,846 2s. 8d., leaving a balance in the hands of the company of £6,127 13s. 8d. engine, &c., to £6,846 pany of £6,127 13s.

A proprietor asked Mr. Thomas, the mining captain, whether the ores Wendron were not rich? Captain Thomas replied, that they were as rich as any in the country,

if not superior.

oved and carried that the accounts read be approved.

It was noved and carried that the accounts read be approved.

Captain Thomas then referred to the maps of the mines, and explained the workings as far as they had proceeded. They had discovered much more valuable lodes than they had anticipated, and with a 50 or 60 inch cylinder they would be enabled to work five or six lodes at a time.

A proprietor then moved a resolution to the effect, that it was the opinion of the meeting that the Ruby and Garlinda mines should be brought into

of the meeting that the Ruby and Garlinda mines should be brought into full working as soon as possible.

A proprietor said, the report he had heard that day was exceedingly flattering, with the expenditure of only 4,500% they had done more than was anticipated, having discovered a greater number of lodes than expected. He concluded by expressing his warmest thanks to the trustees, for the great attention they had paid to the interests of the company.

Mr. Hutchinson said, had the trustees had the least conception of the rich lodes in the Ruby and Garlinda mines, they would have commenced operations with them in the first instance.

A proprietor asked Captain Thomas how many lodes there were in the Ruby mine?

aptain Thomas said, he did not know, but he should think about 30

Captain Thomas said, he did not know, but he should think about 30. The vote of thanks to the trustees was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Hutchinson said the trustees were very much obliged to the share-holders for the vote of thanks passed in their favour. Their only desire was to make the property beneficial to all. They had paid as much attention to the undertaking as it was possible for a Board sitting in London to do.—(Hear.)—They had been most careful in the selection of their agents. It would be seen by Capt. Ketto's report that they had taken measures to check their concerns at the mines. He again expressed his opinion in favour of placing the Ruby and Galinda mines in a working state.

A proprietor said he had been at the mines, and he could confirm the A proprietor said he had been at the mines, and he could confirm the favourable report that had been made to the meeting. He had a motion to propose to mark the sense of the proprietors at the zeal displayed by Mr. Concannen on behalf of the company, no one deserved thanks better from Cornwall than that gentleman, and he concluded by moving a vote of thanks for his zeal and attention.

Mr. Hutchinson said he had witnessed the zeal and attention of the gentleman properties.

The resolution was carried unenimously.

Mr. Concannen said he could only thank them, and was highly compensated by their approval of his conduct.

Thanks were then returned to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

MINING STATISTICS.

EAST WHEAL CROFTY CONTINUED.

The numerous shafts sunk in this mine were long the terror of the neighbourhood, nor did the alarm subside even after they had been filled, for they would frequently give way and threaten the different buildings which had subsequently been erected with destruction, sometimes laying open terrific chasms at the very thresholds, and in one instance, in an inclement winter's night, carrying the greater part of a building, with its formiture, into the depths below, the family barely escaping in a state of mudity with their lives. The houses of water, as they are termed, contained in the sunken parts of the mine before alluded to, have been sources of terror to the labouring miners during the present workings, while driving towards them, through the high ground which intervened, and the boling into one of them has been attended with fatal consequences to human life. This part of the mine was the first to yield returns, and is now very productive. At the Flat Rod, or Rule's Shaft, a north lode has been discovered, which has produced great quantity of ores.

Not long since a course of ore, seven or eight feet big, was discovered in one of the levels going cast in this part of the mine, and the other and deeper levels in the same direction were reported to be very promising. The flat rod shaft is now being sunk under the 80 fathom level; this is the deepest point in the mine. Here then it is evident that there is considerably more than 100 fathoms of this fine lode yet to be explored in depth, seed from its howen good character it is he an mean paramental to expert or the seed from its howen good character it is he an mean paramental to expert from its howen good character it is he an mean paramental in the part of the mine, and such that there is considerably more than 100 fathoms of this fine lode yet to be explored in depth, The numerous shafts sunk in this mine were long the terror of the neigh

deepest point in the mine. Here then it is evident that there is considerably more than 100 fathoms of this fine lode yet to be explored in depth, and from its known good character it is by no means unreasonable to expect that it will be far more productive if properly proved, than it has ever yet been. It may be also worthy of remark that the old miners appeared to rest satisfied with such lode or lodes as chance or accident discovered to them; at any rate they took little or no trouble to cross cut the country-for the purpose of intersecting others; hence the Long Close and Dudnass lodes have not been opened in this part of the mine. The Long Close and Dudnass mines were also worked heretofore with some success, but on a much less scale than Pool. On clearing these mines, their appearance was considered to be so kindly that it was resolved to put an engine on them; this engine shaft is now 34 fathoms under the adit, and present appearances justify the anticipations which were then formed. The Cherry Garden Mine was also worked by the old men on a small scale, and produced a considerable quantity of rich ores; the operations during the present working have not yet been extended into that quarter; but a level driven south from the Trevenson mine has recently intersected the Cherry Garden hole, on which they are now driving west. This lode, though not large, produces good ore, and will no doubt ere long lead them to something better. This brings us to the Trevenson mine, which was the main object had in view at the commencement of the present working; not so much for its own sake as for certain prospects which lay at some distance to the north, to which it was thought access might be had through her by credit cutting the country. This desirable object was the Wheal Crofty bode, which at that time was very rich, and continued so home to the great cream course which divides the setts. It was this circumstance which gave e than 100 fathoms of this fine lode yet to be explored in depth lode which at that time was very rich, and continued so home to the great erost course which divides the setts. It was this circumstance which gave the mine the appellation which she now bears, East Wheal Crofty. What-erer we may hear of courses of ore being left to stand in certain pitches and levels in old mines, on clearing them they are invariably found to be very Trevenson was by no means an exception to this general rule; and the lodes having hitherto been considered of primary importance, we that no very interesting discoveries have been yet made on the old engine shaft, however, is kept in a regular course of not merely for the purpose of cross cutting the country north at the deeper levels, but for extending levels cast and west on the course of this lode, in order to give it a fair trial. This engine shaft is now 70 fathoms under

driving north, in pursuit of their main object, namely, the intersect of the Wheal Crofty lode, an important discovery was made by the In driving north, in pursuit of their main object, namely, the intersecting of the Wheal Crofty lode, an upportant discovery was made by the cutting of the caunter lode. This has been denominated Reeve's lode, and is uncommonly preductive. At the 35, the 43, and the 60 fathom levels, it shows some of the finest courses of ore in the mine, courses of ore such as are seldom met with on a lode of that description, and the returns from which constitute the major part of their large samplings. It is a fine champion lode, being seldom less than two or three feet hig, and sometimes extending itself to double or even treble these dimensions. The prospect at present far exceeds the most sanguine expectations, and there is not the shadow of doubt but that the present handsome returns will be considerably augmented as the operations are estended to the very many and

kindly points now in view. In short, there is not a single point in this interesting and valuable mine, which does not either yield ample returns at present, or raise the most rational expectations for the future. There are at present about 350 labouring miners employed under ground, and about at present about 650 indouring miners employed under ground, and about 400 men, women, and children at the surface. The mine is under the management of Wm. Reynolds, Esq., whose high character and well-earned reputation needs no culogy from us. The principal agents are Captain Wm. Petheriek and Captain Nicholas Tredinneck, who from their long experience and tried abilities may be considered in every way competent to the discharge of their arduous duties.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

NORTH CORNWALL MINES, Wheal Thomas, Dec. 19, 1835.—It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to inform you of a considerable improvement in this mine in the 8 fathom level east. The lode in this level is about 4 inches wide, very rich, particularly in a part that is most likely to be of great value to the concern—in the bottom of the level, ground very soft, and such as lead ore is generally found in; from the present appearance of this end, ores in a much greater quantity may be expected. The end going west at the same level is still poor, with an improvement in the ground; this level is driven so far west as the rivulet, or thoreabout. Report says there is a good lode gone below the adit level. provement in the ground; this level is driven so far west as the rivulet, or thereabout. Report says there is a good lode gone below the adit level. About this place, we are also 12 fathoms from Ball's Shaft, which is sunk to the west of the rivulet, and we think it advisable to recommend the sinking of this shaft to the 8 fathom level; its present bottom is a little below the adit level. Wheal Hope.—The adit level is much the same as when we last reported; in the 12 fathom level the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of lead, mundic, jack, and spar, but not sufficient lead to pay for saving; in the 20 fathom level no particular alteration. The pumps are down about 32 fathoms below, which we expect will be in fork by Monday next, and then we shall drop the pumps 10 fathoms deeper.

JOHN BORLASE.

Wheal Thomas. Dec. 26, 1835.—You will perceive from our report of the

Wheat Thomas, Dec. 26, 1835.— You will perceive from our report of the 12th inst., that we had set 2 fathoms to drive south from engine shaft at 17 fathom level, and it affords us great pleasure to be enabled to inform you that we cut the lode at the extent of the 2 fathoms about 8 inches wide, 4 inches we cut the lode at the extent of the 2 fathoms about 8 inches wide, 4 inches of the same very rich. We have two stones now in the caunter lode from this lode, about three-quarters of a ewt. each, and from a sample we have had assayed this week, we find that the lead produces 78½ in the 100 parts, silver 65½ ounces to the ton; from the appearance of the end, we may safely calculate on 2 tens per fathom. The men are now engaged in cutting a plat at this level, and as soon as this is completed, which we expect will be done by the middle of next week, they will then be put to drive east and west on the course of the lode, in a strata of ground much more favourable than any thing we have before seen at Wheal Thomas. At the same time we shall set 4 men to drive south at the 17 fathom level to cut other lodes, one of which we expect from survey to intersect at about 5 fathoms from shaft. The 8 fathom level cast is not so good as mentioned in our last report; west end at same level much the same as last reported. The pitch in the back of the 8 fathom level set at 29s. is not worked with that spirit we could desire; one of the party has left last reported. The pitch in the back of the 8 fathom level set at 29s. is not worked with that spirit we could desire; one of the party has left the mine, the other is working on. The other two pitches are working on, but we cannot at present say what quantity they may have, as there is not, nor will there be, any of the lead dressed this month. Wheal Hope.—The water is in fork to the extent of the lifts, 32 fathoms below adit, and by Tuesday next we expect to drop 10 fathours more. The adit end going east is not improved since our last report. In the 12 fathom level we have a large lode, composed of mundic and a small quantity of lead. In the 20 fathom level the ground is very promising, but the lode not rich; we expect by Tuesday to have our footway down to the 28 fathom level, and to be enabled to make a survey of the same.

**EAST WHEAL STAWMERRY MINING COMPANY, Dec. 28, 1835.—In extending the 15 fathom level, north of Grout's shaft, we have cut Trewithen middle lode, it is more promising than at the adit level, and its size increased from 6 inches to 2 feet wide. The men are sinking Grout's engine and whim shafts below the 15 fathom level, very satisfactorily, and

increased from 6 inches to 2 feet wide. The men are sinking Grout's en gine and whim shafts below the 15 fathom level, very satisfactorily, and also in extending the cross cuts north and south of Grout's shafts, and the adit level south from Trewithen south lode, east of Roberts's shaft I anticipate that I shall have to communicate in an early report som

the anti level south from I rewithen south sode, east of Roberta's shalt. I anticipate that I shall have to communicate in an early report some specific information of a satisfactory nature respecting some workings in an extreme part of this mine.

Polinaers Missino Company, Dec. 25, 1885.—Our monthly setting has taken place this day, and beg to hand you the following particulars. At Stainsby's engine shaft we shall complete cutting the whim plat, at the addit level about the end of the ensuing week, after which it will require the greater part of the month (January, 1836), to accomplish other necessary work at this level, such as opening ground for plunger, &c. &c. We have again set to clear, and cut down Vice's flat rod shaft below adit, which has for the last month been suspended; in the mean time, however, the men have been employed in clearing a level at the shallow adit, on the course of the old men's workings, and have succeeded in taking up.a.considerable quantity of superflous water. Thomas's shaft is nearly finished to the middle level, a few day's more is only required to do so. We have this day broke some lede in the bottoms, or rather what we ought now to term a winze, we find it continues its usual size 4 fect wide, producing good work both for tin and copper; but until the said winze and Thomas's shaft are communicated to the deep adit level, we consider it altogether impolitic to attempt to raise any more work, it being certain that a few has recommissioned on the continuer as were considerable and the properties of our intended plans. Inomas's shall are communicated to the deep acid sevel, we consider it altogether impolitie to attempt to raise any more work, it being certain that after the accomplishment of our intended plans, a very considerable saving will be effected. In the deep adit end driving westward, we are precisely in the same situation, we have a large lode (3 feet wide), and nothing can possibly look more promising, having what is commonly called, a leader from 6 to 9 inches wide, rich both for tin and copper; but on the same principle, therefore, we recommend you to wait natisally. on the same principle, therefore, we recommend you to wait patiently until the communication spoken of is properly made. In the adit on driving north from Wheal Harriett is in rather a hard stratum, but congenial to the tin mines in this neighbourhood, Very little has been don at surface of late in the masonry line, owing to the severe frosty weather.

at surface of late in the masonry line, owing to the severe frosty weather.

RICHARD ROWE, Jun.

TAMAN SIEVER AND LEAD MINING COMPARY, Dec. 28, 1835.—Our progress during the past week has been considerably impeded by the neglect of the founders to perform their specific and repeated engagements, as to the timely delivery of the castings.

PERRAN CONSCIDATED MINING COMPANY, Dec. 28, 1835.—The engine shaft men are cutting a cistern plat, and preparing other necessary work at the adit levels before we can commence to sink below. We have not raised so much lead ore from the east end on Mudge's lode this week as last, but the lode is still large and promising. We have an improvement on Anthony's lode westward, and have raised some good ores from this level this week. We have not yet cut this lode in the cross cut driving northward from Mudge's lode, but are expecting to do so daily. We are getting on very favourably with our underground work generally.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, Dec. 28, 1835.—Since the 21st instant the ground in driving the 20 fathom level east of Jahon's shaft, has become more

ground work generally.

REPMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, Dec. 28, 1833.—Since the 21st instant the ground in driving the 20 fathom level east of Johnson's shaft, has become more favourable for extending it speedily in that direction, and we hope very shortly to intersect the lead lode. The 30 fathom level is being driven in that direction very satisfactorily. Johnson's lode at the 10 fathom level, driving west, is just the same as last reported. The engine shaft is about 5\frac{1}{2} fathoms below the 10 fathom level, and sinking in a stratum of promising killas, as noticed in my last. W. PETHERICK.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISUAR MINING COMPANY, Dec. 25, 1835.—This week I have only to report of our progress in sinking the engine shaft.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANT, 2002, 2013, 10202, 2013, week I have only to report of our progress in sinking the engine shaft; and I am happy to state that the ground is still favourable, and the water by no means busy. We are now below adit above 8 fathoms. Nothing has been done this week at surface with the masons on account of the frosty weather.

R. Rown, Jun.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES, Dec. 28, 1835 .- In furnishing a re EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINUS, Dec. 28, 1835.—In furnishing a report on these mines, I beg to inform you that we have no material alteration in any part of our underground operations since our last communication. The Wheal David lodes still continue together—we have broken this day, from the south lode, some very fine stones of yellow and grey copper ore, and which we believe contains silver; we shall assay it tomorrow. We have set a downright shaft on Wheal Georgians add end, to be called Atkinson's Shaft, at 154, for ten fathoms, and the takers commenced sinking this day. The lode in the end going east is large and more kindly than it was last week. An extract from a letter, dated the 26th inst., from Messrs. Harvey and Co. of Hayle Foundry reads thus"The Chyandour is engaged to come here, and we are daily expecting
her, when we shall forward without delay the remaining parts of the Fas
Cornwall engine." The boilers and flues are all complete except the tire
doors. The condensing work is also complete, except the induction Cornwall engine." The boilers and flues are all complete except the doors. The condensing work is also complete, except the induction and in fact everything as far as we can go, until the arrival of the ainder of the castings. John Baitish Tin Mining Company, Dec. 28, 1835.—The gro

cross cut north is harder than it has been in the week—we suppose we are near a lode; the water continues to sink in the winzes in the bottom of the adit. The ground in the adit end west on Dyer's lode is just the same; we expect to leave down the water in a short time; we have two tributers working on Fagan's lode, at 12z. 6d. in the pound—this pitch is buters working on Fagan's lode, at 12s. os. in the pound—this place ying.

J. Bray, Jun.

Roche Rock Mining Company, Dec. 28, 1835.—The appearan

of the lodes in the levels now driving, and pitches set on tribute, justify my former reports, that there will in future be an increase in the monthly returns of tin—the extent of that increase will depend upon the continued improvement of the lodes. We have set another pitch at the 60 fathom level on the south lode at 5s. 9d. tribute. We have again set the 40 fathom level to drive south from Trestrail's shaft to cut the south lode.

J. TRESTRAIS. CARNE GREY MINING COMPANY. Dec. 26, 1835.—We have no in this mine since I wrote you last. We have sunk our engine shaft about 4 feet, and have driven the 12 fathom level west about 8 feet—the lode is still regular, but poor—the eross cut in the 12 fathom level, to the east of the shaft, driven about 34 fathoms; Minear adit level is driven 7 feet, and the deep adit about 9 feet; the ground upon the whole is just as it was last Saturday.

REDBAUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY, Dec. 28, 1835.—I cannot say anything more or less of the lode in any bargain in the mine than was stated in my last as it has much appearance and size. The tin, and tis stuff, was sold on Wednesday and Thursday last.

Making a total of.... £277 14 10

At Buckett's the branch at present, in the adit level, assumes a more favourable appearance than I stated in my last. R. Goldsworthy.

St. Hilary Mining Company, Dec. 26, 1835.—The progress making in sinking the new engine shaft on Wheal Leeds, continues very satisfactory. We are now 21 fathom undor the adit, and have put men to drive at the 20 south, towards the ald workings—they have already driven 9 feet, and I confidently expect that in a week or ten days, we shall totally unwater the whole of the mine to that depth, and be able at once to ascertain the precise nature and full extent of former operations, and have it in our power to extend and open new ground. We shall nevertheless continue to sink the new engine shaft with unabated perseverance to unwater the mine to bottom. Men in the Whim shaft continue to collar and secure to adit; it has been and continues a tedious and troublesome job, but we shall accomplish it quite in time.

Treleigh Mines, Dec. 26, 1835.—I beg to inform you that our

the mine to bottom. Men in the Whim shaft continue to collar and secure to adit; it has been and continues a tedious and troublesome job, but we shall accomplish it quite in time.

C. N. BEATER.

THELEIGH MINES, Dec. 26, 1835.—I beg to inform you that our prospects and pursuits are much the same as stated in my report of last week. The engine shaft men are getting on slowly, occasioned by the increase of water, and the ground rather hard, but we keep them to work stem-time, and nothing more can be done until we get our engine to work. The men have driven on Wheal Shanger lode, nearly 6 feet in a large lode, composed chiefly of mundic and spar, with a little ore. Wheal Christoe lode is much the same as I particularised last week; the men have driven 5 feet. The rise from the deep adit has produced good ore during the week, but at present the lode is small, and they have nearly holed, when I hope to set a pitch in this place, and resume the adit end; the winze is much the same. On the south lode the men have driven about 4 feet, the lode is 8 inches wide, composed of ore mundic and jack in a fine spar, likely in depth to be very productive. In the shallow adit, on Wheal-Maria lode, it is much improved, 2 feet wide, a fine gossan and good ore; the men have extended about 5 feet. In the shallow adit, east of the engine shaft on the little lode, the men have driven 6 feet; the lode continues well, and in this level we are opening some good ground for tributers. We have finished clearing up the western shaft, and although just under the shallow adit, fear the water may be troublesome in sinking. For the future prosecution of the mine, for air, &c. we must endeavour to comraunicate it with the deeper level.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY, Dec. 30, 1835.—The engine

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY, Dec. 30, 1835.—The engine shaft is down about 5 fathom below the 42; ground very favourable, and if it centinues so, there is not the least doubt but that we shall be able to reach the 52 by the end of next month. In the 52 west the lode is improved; it is 7 feet big, leader 6 inches. The remainder saving work. The lode in the 52 east has a more settled appearance than it has had for several weeks past, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in both ends of the 42 fathom level, is from 4 to 5 feet big, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathorm.

J. SYEPHERS.

ALBION MINING COMPANY, Dec. 29, 1835.—The lode in the 60 fathom level east from the cross-cut on the cauntre lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of spar with a little ore. The lode in the 60 fathom level east from engine shaft is 3 feet wide, poor. The lode is the 60 fathom level west from engine shaft is 4½ feet wide, producing little ore. We have 3 fathoms more to drive to come under the west winze: after this is done we may expect a better return from this end. The 60 fathom level is driven north from engine shaft towards the north lode 3 fathoms 4 feet, probably we have about 9 or 10 fathoms further to drive to cut it. This lode is standing ALBION MINING COMPANY, Dec. 29, 1835 .- The lode in the 60 father better return from this end. The 60 fathom level is driven norm now engine shaft towards the north lode 3 fathoms 4 feet, probably we have about 9 or 10 fathoms further to drive to cut it. This lode is standing above unwrought 19 fathoms, which we deem a good speculation, as there are ones gone down under the 40 fathom level. The lode in the winze under the 47 fathom level west from engine shaft, is 5 feet wide, producing a good branch of ore towards the west end. The lode in the winze under the 47 fathom level east from engine shaft, on the caustre lode, is 2 feet wide, producing large and good stones of ore. The lode in the 47 fathom level east from engine shaft is 2 feet wide, producing near half a ton per fathom. This lode has a promising appearance. The lode in the 40 fm. level east from engine shaft is 6 feet wide, composed of caple and spar, with a little ore. I am glad to state we have an increase of tributers in the mine, as you will perceive by our setting report: the pitches were set at a lower tribute than formerly. We have seen the lode 6 feet wide at the bottom of Mithian engine-shaft, and have not seen the morth wall: appearances much the same as stated in our last week's report. The lodes in the different levels in this mine are still very large, and produce stones of ore occasionally.

ENGLISH MINING, Dec. 29, 1835.—I am duly favoured with your

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Janathe Cat the Grant Wood Jana. 17, Jinn, Geor CE

The thereas weeks in this imme are still very large, and produce stones of ore occasionally.

English Manno, Dec. 29, 1835.—I am duly favoured with your letters of the 24th and 26th inst., I am, as you may well conceive, much pleased with the intelligence contained in the former, of the removal of the injunction, which has spread dismay among the ranks of our opponents. I had anticipated the instructions contained in Mr. Bourdillou's communication of the 26th, and have given notice to the agents of the several copper companies of my intention to offer for sale on Thursday next the 4 parcels of ore amounting to 194 tons, which were withdrawn on the 26th of November and 24th of December, and have also given notice of our intention to sample on Tuesday next, those ores which have remained at surface and underground unsample ince the service the injunction. since the serving the injunction. In consequence of Christman falling in the past week, a considerable interruption has taken place in the underground department of the mines, which precludes me from reporting anything particularly new; one circumstance, however remarkably gratifying is, that of the south lode in the eastern end of the 10 fathom level having greatly improved during the past week, the produce of it being now 4 tons per fathom instead of 2. The western and is also looking never well.

MISCELLANEA

Barton's New Safety Boiler .- Mr. J. Barton, the well-know ingenious engineer, has, we are informed, just completed a new invention, which promises to be of great utility as an improvement in the construction of steam engines, and also of importance as a means of diminishing the hazard to which the personal safely of in-dividuals is now exposed, wherever steam-engines are used. This means of diminishing the hazaru to wanted the property of dividuals is now exposed, wherever steam engines are used. To invention consists in a safety boiler upon an entirely novel princip and which is so contrived as to afford every protection against injurand which is so contrived as to afford every protection against injurand which is so contributed by this primary recommendation. from explosion. Independently of this primary recommen understand that it combines the further advantages of ch the original cost, and economy in the consum

Section has not published a description of the plan upon which his sadel is formed, the patent-right not being yet secured; we must therefore postpone a further account of it until another opportunity, and can only add, that we are assured the invention is likely to give a grand desideratum in the scientific world, and to give a new spalse to locomotive machinery; especially in conjunction with the inventor's other improvements in the steam-engine; viz. his patent metallic pistons and lubricators, which have long been extensively adopted, particularly in his Majesty's service.—Mechanic's Mag.

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depted, particularly in his Majesty's service.—Mechanic's Meg.

Discovery of the rich silver mines of Potest. An Indian following some deer having to climb up some steep rocks, laid hold of a strub, which not being reoted sufficiently strong to hold his weight save way, and laid open a silver vein. After some time the Indian, is improved his circumstances by appropriating the contents of the fortunate discovery to his use as to attract the attention of his neighbours, to one of whom he imparted the secret. After a little while the parties quarreled, and the secret was discovered by the confidant. Vilaroel, a Spaniard, got the spot into his possession, and commenced working it with great success, and ere long the fame of Potosi acquired great notoriety. A great deal of mercury was formerly used by the Spaniards in purifying the produce of these valuable mines. This mercury was derived principally from the celebrated Guanca Velica, which was royal property. It is situate in the Potosi mountain, about sixty leagues from Lima. In its recesses there are streets, squares, and a chapel, where the mysteries of catholicism are celebrated at the different festivals.

PROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Wallack and Co., Blackburn, Lancschire, dealers in cotton.—Churchill and Beazley, Liverpool, hamper-manufacturers.—Scholes, Tetlow, and Co., Manchestier, bankers; as far as regards J. Tetlow.—C. Wilson and G. Blackler, Fore-street, izen-drapers.—G. F. and E. T. Mountain, Preston, Yorkshire, druggists.—Quin and Herregan, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, fishmongers.—R. and J. Brown, Lewes, Sussex, plumbers.—Frankland, Wilkinson, and Co., and J. Frankland and Co., Whitby, Yorkshire, mercers and wine-merchants.—J. Boon and Son, Bath, plumbers.—J. and H. Stoosly, Twickenbam, market gardeners.—J. Balley and T. Brett, Long Sutton, Lincoinshire, surgeons.—J. Warpell and U. Udali, Winclimore-aill, and Ware, Hertfordshire, auctioneers.—T. Keating and J. J. Saser, St. Paul's Church-yard, chemists.—J. Bobinson and W. Solby, Hampstend, Hampsire, brick-burners.—Hughes and Roberts, Manchester, serew-bolt-makers.—Scholfield and Whatmongh, Heywood, Lancashire, slaters.—T. Gladstone and T. Ladyman, Liverpool, lamp-manufacturers.—C. Worsey and W. Tompson, Cannock, Staffordshire, dealers in wool.—E. Elam and E. Pope, March, Cambridgeshire, grocers.—Millington, Son, and Barlow, calico-printers, as far as regards R. Millington and J. Barlow.

INSOLVENT.

INSOLVENT.

Dec. 26.-William Buck, Hammersmith, victualler

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Winchcombe Henry Saville Hartley, Upper Gloucester-place, Regent's-park, nusic-seller.

Maries Hartey, Copper Gioucesser-place, Regest's-park, music-seller.

BANKRUPTS.

John Parry, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, draper, to surrender Jan. 26, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock, at the Commission-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple.

Jonathan Pox, Barton-upan-Humber, Lincolnshire, grocer, Jan. 15, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the Kingston Hotel, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitor, Mr. Shaw, Elyplace, Holborn.

Ralph and John Adams Stevenson, Cobridge, Staffordshire, manufacturers of carthenware, Jan. 6, Feb. 9, at 13 o'clock, at the Albion Inn, Henley. Solicitors, Messrs. Price and Bolten, Lincoln's inn.

Sampson Loyd, Manchester, calico-printer, Jan. 2, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Selicitor, Mr. Coppock, Cleveland-row, St. James's.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 19, J. E. Gyles, Shoreditch, olimas.—Jan. 19, W. Swann, Bungay, Saffolk, linen-draper.—Jan. 21, W. Lankshear, Jan. 19, W. Swann, Bungay, Saffolk, linen-draper.—Jan. 21, W. Lankshear, Jan., Little Chelsea, sargeon.—Jan. 21, T. W. Brighton, Cheltenham, draper.—Jan. 21, W. Ayling, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, chemist.—Jan. 21, E. Ottey, jun., Savage-gardens, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, wines-merchant.—Jan. 23, J. Mardon, Euston-place, Euston-square, saddler.—Jan. 29, K. Travis and J. Stopford, Audenshaw, Lanckshire, hat-manufacturers.—Jan. 29, S. S. Slater, Kingston-upon Hull, corn-merchant.—Jan. 20, W. and W. Levett, Kingston-upon Hull, merchants.—Jan. 22, J. Gardner, Llangollen, Denbighshire, linen-manufacturer.—Jan. 31, J. Potter and W. Maude, Choriton-row, and Darwen, Lancashire, calico-printers.—Jan. 29, J. Lloyd, Liverpool, linen-draper.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Jan. 19.

E. Morris, Wrexham, Denbighshire, leather-dresser.—S. W. and W. Harrison, North Shields, Northumberland, scriveners.—J. Bradley, Liverpool, bookseller.—S. Reed, Eastbourne, Sussex, draper.—H. Bulgin, Bristol, bookseller.—H. Robinson, Notford place, Byrauston-square, coal-merchant.—D. Frazer, Finsbury-square and the Carolina Coffee-house, Birchin-lane, shipowner.

Friday, January 1, 1836.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Z. and G. Laurence, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe.—S. and T. Jesper, Stebbing, Rases, millers.—S. Wilson and Co., Wood-street, merchants.—J. Wrighton and C. J. Major, Billiter-street, shipping-agents.—T. and H. Hatfield, Clapham, Surrey, plumbers.—C. H. and E. Seymour, Spenhamland, Berks, saddlers.—J. Waddington and E. Waring, Margate, surgeons.—R. Phelps and Co., Leobury, Herrifordsnire, attorneys (so far as regards R. Phelpds).—S. Evans and J. Owens, Newton, Montgomeryshire, attorneys.—F. Gurney and W. Carrothers, Upper Berkley street, Portman-square, victnailers.—T. and G. E. Tanner, New-bond-street, stationers.—S. Gibbett and Co. Kibsur Priory, school mistresses (so far a regards S. Gibbett).—J. Pickering and J. Richardson, late of Penrith, wine dealers.—W. Townshend and Co., Cheapside, warehousemen.—T. Dobson and T. Jeffery, Allerton Bywater, Yorkshire, stone bottle-manufacturers.—A. F. Schleicher and C. F. Woyseb, London.—H. J. and J. Albrecht, Fenchurch-street, brokers.—S. Donaldson and Co., Qid Bond-street.—J. God ng and H. Broadwood, common brewers.—A. Mundell and R. C. Mundell, Great George-street, Westminster, parliamentary solicitors.—U. Davenport and T. Goalen, Liverpool, iron-founders.—J. Field and Co., Mincing-lane, wine and spirit brokers. H. and G. Keen, Horselydown, wharfingers.—W. Tookes and C. Parker, Bedfordrow, salicitors.—D. Muno and W. E. Mackintosh, Liverpool, provision merchants.
—E. M. Cooper and T. Holland, Manchester, commission-agents.—S. Smith and R. Woodhouse, Queen-street, Cheapside, wine-merchants.—C. T Turner and J. Thornton, Bradford, Yorkshire, weekstapiers.—J. Court and Co., Gloneester, conchamaters.—E. B. Aloes and W. Wood, St. Mary-Aze, chemists.—J. Laurence and Co., Aaction mart, Bartiolomewiane.—R. Richards and Co. Mishopagate. street within.—C. B. Whittaker and Co., Ave Marialian, beckseliers (so far as regards D. G. Arnet).—J. Brahams and F. H. Yates, Colonestier, cotton-spinners.—I. and J. Barnett, Bristol, taliors.—T. Hill and Co., Blanner-street

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Gray, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, victualler, to surrender Jan. 8, at 2. and Feb. 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptry. Attorneys, Messra. Gresham and Miller, Castle-street, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Lackington; Basinghall street.

Charles Theodore Kirby, Crawfard-street, Purtman-square, laceman and hosier, Jan. 8, at two, and Feb 13, at one, at the Court of Bankruptry. Attorney, Mr. Reed, Bread-street, Chessea, draper, Jan. 13, at one, and Feb. 12, at two, at the Court of Bankruptry, Attorneys, Messra. Ashurst and Gainsford, Cheapaide, official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Sambrook court, Basinghall-street, Benjamin Gregory, Vilen-street, Goswell-street, Jun-shounder, Jan. 8, at two, and Feb. 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptry Attorneys, Messra. Ardens, Clifford's Inn-passage; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

George Harris, Coventry, Cornfactor, Jan. 14 and Feb. 12, at eleven, at the Charen-street, London.

Joseph Wallworth, Newton, Manchester, common brewer, Jan. 2, at one, and Feb. 13, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Attorneys, Messra.

Joseph Wallworth, Newton, Manchester, Cappenter, Jan. 19, and Feb. 15, at Joseph Trevetham, Bury St. Edmunds's, Cappenter, Jan. 19. and Feb. 15. at

Joseph Trevetham, Bury St. Edmund's, Carpenter, Jan. 18. and Peb. 15. at tweive, at the size Bells Inn, Bury St. Edmund's. Attorneys, Mesors. Dixon and Sons, New Hoswell-court, Lincolnis Inn, London; Mr. Nuon, Ixweuth; William Furnice, Leeds, victualier, Jan. 11 and Feb. 19, of ten, at the Court Homingway and Neison, Leeds.

Hemingway and Neison, Levels.

Jan. 28, F. Miller, St. Alban's, Hertforthhire, victualler, at ten, at the Court of Bankrupcy—Jan. 23, J. Besamont and T. Holt, Corrbill, tailors, at eleves, at the Court of Bankruptcy—Jan. 23, B. White, Reading, Berks, printer, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy—Jan. 23, W. and G. Bourne, Coleman-street and Regent street, woollen-drappers, at § p. 18, at the Court of Bankruptcy—Jan. 28, T. Woodward, Piccadilly, ten-dealer, at ball-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy—Jan. 25, T. Woodward, Piccadilly, ten-dealer, at ball-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy—Jan. 27, J. Sealer, Newmarket, St. Mary, Suffolk, dealer, at eleven, at the Red Lionian, Cambridge—Jan. 27, T. White, Kimpston-upon-Hull, grecer, at one, at the George-lan, Kingston-upon-Hull.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 2nd of January.

J. Gribble, Ashburtun, Devonabilite, sortroner.—C. L. Bake, Liverpool, skipbroker.—J. T. Ayres, Tooley-street, Soothwark, nivermuith.

The Colonial Markets this week are almost destitute of such business as we are accustomed to report. The British Piantation market has been cissed all the week in consequence of the Christmas helidays, consequently business has been prevented from being done. 12e casks of Barbadoss Sugar is advertised for sale on Tuesday next. The finportation of West India Sagars, compared with that of last year, shews a falling off of 17,10e holds.

SUGAR—The stock of British Piantation is now greatly reduced, and is only about equal to twelve weeks' consumption. The prices are now is, higher than they were last year at this time. A very limited business has been doing this week among the town trade, for which fully the prices of last week were obtained, the fine description of Janaica, Barbadose, and Benerars were inquired for, and may be quoted at from 6as. to 67s.; middling ditto, 6as. to 6as. 5d. Brown Antigna 69s. 6d. to 6as. To 4as were not been extremely brick, and profits on the last public sale have been obtained. In the refined market there has been a brisk demand for grocery descriptions, and prices have advanced is. to 7s. Brown Lumpa 8is., Prussian ditto 83s. to 8s. Power Leaves 82s., Hambro' ditto 8as. to 57s.; double refined 5fs. to 10s. Errown Bastard Sugar 57s. to 6ss.; fine ditto 63s. British Molasses 21s. to 72s.; inferior 1ss. to 22s.; Patent ditto 51s. to 23s.; Pr. B. West India 26s. to 39s.

COFFEES.—No public sale this week of British Plantation, and at present nothing is advertised; by private contract the clean descriptions have been in good demand, the trade being compelled to pay fully former rates; there have been accepted, such as a second process of the formal for Ceylon, easier prices have been accepted, small parcels have been sold at 5ts. to 36s. 5d. for good ordinary, and 3es. 5d. for very good, 380 bags are advertised for sale on the 6th inst.

FRUITS.—All descriptions are held firmly for former prices; the demand the sales the beginning of this month. Other descriptions have not not many fo

COTTON.—The transactions for the five days of last week, exceeded 24,000 bales, and notwithstanding the general interest excited by the municipal election, the sales of the last four days are 16,000 more. This extensive business must have reduced our stocks considerably, but it would be useless to give their estimate, as they will be accurately known to-morrow, from the daily arrival returns from the process; Americancotton improved 4 invalue before Christmas-day, and since then 4 more; Egyptians is 4 better; and all descriptions are very firms. The President's message has rather added to the desire to purchase; it seems probable that a great portion of the easy shipments from the United States will be directed to France, under the apprehension of some difficulties arising ere long. The quotations of the day for Fair Boweds is 94; Egyptian, 112; Surats, 64. The week past has been very bare of Brokers' Sales.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, JAN. 1.

There has been a good supply of Wheat and Floura this week; the Mealing trade is however very firm, on quite as good terms. In Habley, Beans, and Peas, we do not not notice any alteration in value. The Oay trade is dail, having a fair arrival chiefly from ireland

Wheatp.Qr. 33s to 46s Maltp.Q ltye 38s to 34s Peas Barley 24s to 32s Beans	318 to 308 Hran 0s to 10:
Ditto Cake 141 lex to 124 per 1000 Rapeseed 344 to 364 per Last Ditto Cake 425 to 425 8s. per ton Carraway Seed new 53s to 57s per Cwt. Tares, new winter 3s FLOUR, p	Ditto white see to see do. Mustard Seed, ne. wh. es to es perillus Ditto brown es to es do. 6d to seed per Bushel. er Sark.
Yourn made	Faser & Suffolk, on board 20s to 24s

Whe	at		AVE	RAG	E	PRI	CE	OF	GR.	AIN	P	er Q	uarte		Pe	
36%.	04.	1	Bari 27s.	44.	1	180.	84	. 1	278.	ed.	1	336.	76.	1	348	6d.
			GREC													
36s.	ed.		250.													64
		•							EIGN			-				
508.	ed.	1	198:	10d.	1	10s.	Oil	. 1	278.	34.		164.	out.		16a.	Qd.
		b	19s. uties c	m Gr	ain	from	Brit	ish F	omes	sions	r ou	t of E	nrope			•
59.	od.	1	28.	64.	1	20.	64.	1	34.	od.	1	20.	Gd.	1	24.	od.

		-				AIN LAST W			
	Kng.	Scot.	Irish	B.Co.	For.	1	Eng. Scot	IrishiB.Co.J.	For
Wheat	6633		594	****		Peas	1250	*****	21
Rye	30					Peas Linseed			10
Barley	9046	610			****	Tares Buck Wheat Flour, Sacks			32
Mait	6091	619				Buck Wheat		1	
Beans	1216				280	Flour, Sacks	5000 40	50	10

Quarters of 1	londed Corn in the U	nited Kingdom	, Nov. 5.	
Wheat	Oats	241,970 Bean		1,738
Kye 3,470	Barley	58,652 Pens		6,916

SMITHPIELD, PRIDAY, JAN. 1.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, JAN. I.

In our last Friday's notice, we stated that the supply at Market was extremely limited; and this was correct, inasmuch as three were but eight Calves, and Beasts, Sheep, and Figs (as might have been expected) were proportionately low. Having, however, accidentally retained the returns of the preceding Friday, we mention the circumstance less it might lead to an erroneous impression as to the generally-admitted correctness of our Market Reports.

Busy sells up higher than on Monday, 4s, being its top quotation, although but very moderate in supply.—Morrow and Veas are bein dull in disposal, but we do not find that either has falsen in value, the former realising, 4s, and the latter as, for their choice sorts,—in Pour there is much about the usual business doing, at 4s, 6d.

T)	o sink the offal per stone of sihs.	
Beef 38 9d	30 4d 4s 0d Venl	58 00
Mutton	4s od Perk 4s 6d os od	On thi
Polled	l liberp	

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts see; Sheep, 3,590; Calves, 173; Pigs, 225. Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 2,279; Sheep, 10,510; Calves, 75; Pigs, 220.

PRICE OF RAW PAT, per stone of 14th.
price of Tallow (as stated by the Tallow Meiters) 4s 10d.

	PRI	CE	0	F TALLOW, S	OAL		c. j	per 1121b.			
Town Tallow	**			Melting Stuff	**	33	4.	Mottled Soap		*	4
Yellow Russin- White	45	***		Ditto Rough		31		Curd ditto Graves	0.0	14	
Scap ditte	60	-		Yellow Soap		****		Good Bregs	44		

PRICE OF CANDLES.

The price of good Store Candles, is the retail shops, is as follows:—Candles, per dozen, 7s 6d; inferior, 6s 6d—Mouids, 5s 6d. Sixpence per dozen discount for cash.

	paters	-				
	PRICES	OF	HAT	AND STR	AW, Duc. 3	
				CLOVER.	HAY.	1 STRAW
mithfield				756 to 96	HAY.	100 to 20
Visituchapel	********			00e to 100	70m to 100m	244 to 24
egent's Park				75# So 09	fin to Ass	
ortman Mari						
						New 25 145

PRICES OF TIMBER PER LOAD.

Quebec Oak, it seed to fi os od, Pine Rail, di 12s fid to di 18s; Rigs: Fir, il 18s od.

Dantzir and Memel, fi 2s fit to il 7s fd.

Blanket, 11d to 16d—Combing 14d to 25d—Flannel, 14d to 16d—Funce Wools—and S. Down Hoggets, 1s ad to 1s 16d—Flanke, 1s of to 1s 16d—Kent, 174 to 1s 6d—The Long Wool of Lincoln, Lekesster, Warwick, from the grosser, 1s 4d to 1s 6d—Fonsion Wools,—Germany, Electoral, as 6d to 5s 5d—Lower Qualities, 2s 3d to 3s 6d—Abstralian, best, 3s 3d to 3s 6d—Inferior 0s 16d to 1s 6d—Van Diemen's Land, clean, 2s 6d to 5s 5d—The Prinker.

SHEEP-SKINS,
Polled, Is 6d to 8s od each—Kents, and haif brests, 4s 6d to 6s od—Polled Lambs,
6s 6d to 6s od—Down Lambs, 3s 6d to 6s 9d.

PURCHASES OF ORE AT REDRUTH, December 24, 1834.

Perchaures.	Mine;	Fon	Total Fromt.	Per T	100.	Анни	mt.	Total	Am	-
No.	1	1	1	2. 2.	a.	4. 5.	d.	14		4
3. Firian &	Cons. Mines	93		4 19	6	389 17		-	-	-
Sons.	United Mines		1	1 4 6		445				
41	Fowey Consoln	98	1	7 4	ä	A16 1				
	A Committee of	94	-336	1 3 7		100 4		- 0030		
		1	1	1 .				-		
4. Freeman	United Mines	105		10 18	6	996 11				
and Co.	1.0	79	1	9 18		784 1	- 6			
**	610	46		9 74	6	447 7	. 0			
	1	1 174	1	3 16		68 16				
	Levant	89	-9878	13 16		615 13	0	-3040	19	
5. P. Gronfell	Cons. Mines	79	1	4.6		413 6		1		
and Sons.	United Mines		1	7 0	21	393 6				
11	Great St. George	62		9 14	ā	162 11		1		
**		06		12 0		161 14				
	44	40		13 4	ě.					
**		23	-336	6 15	a	153 12	- 2			- 4
**	1.	24	-336	0.19		143 3		-1440	19	0
6. Crown Cop.	Wheal Vyvyan	50		12 4		96 15		1		
per Co.		36		0 0		199 6		1		
11	Wheal Edward	20	92	10 17	0	363 3		- 591	8	
7. Newill,	Great St. George	48		3 14		166 10	0			
Sins, Druce,		29		0 11		977 13				
and Co.	Fowey Consols	100		4 2	6	419 10				
	Whyai Prodence	31	-205	1 4	0	101 10	6	- 050	6 4	
		-		1	-			- 900		
8. Williams,	Cons. Mines	878		7 10		455 13	9	1		
Fuster & Co.		35		5 18	0	100 0		1		
**		244		7 19	6	973 8	3	1		
** *		65		11 #	0	741 0				
**		10		0 19	6	309 17				
**	East Crinnis	38		0 19	6	310 10	0			
**		48		10 6	6 1	464 13	6			
8.0		34		# 12	6	301 15				
**	Levant	69		15 14	6	9F4 10				
**	Wheal Vyvyan	30		3 4	6	96 15				
**	North Downs	22	-460		0	176 0	0	-449W	11	
Q. Benson.	Cons. Mines	69		10 .	4	dia 17				
Logan, & Co.	United Mines	176	-794		6	66 14	9	- 607	10	9
Geo. Wilden.	Cons. Mines	574		7 10		455 13	9			
and Co.		35				455 13 180 Ø				
**		348				973 %	3			
	East Crinnia	36			å	310 10				
1	North Downs	99	-105	9 0		176 0				
**	THE REAL PROPERTY OF LAND		103			1,0 0		-1404	120	
		(-100		-,		-	14,560	-	

Purchasera.	Mine,	Tone	Total Total	Per Ton. Amount. Total As			Amenut.		Ame	mount.		
No. 2. Freeman and Co.	Knockmahon	61	-69		17			14	d. 0	- 84H	8.	d. 0
3. P. Grenfell and Sons.	Ballymurtagh,	56		8	16	6	314	4				
	Tigrony	15			16		100			1		
**	Connorree		19a	1.0	1	0	391	7	0	-1001	19	4
8. Nevill, Sims, Druce,	Knockmahon Ballymurtagh	14		9 5	10	6	997 77 598	14	6	1		
and Co.	Tigrony	82	-197	0		6	596	17	0	-1511	18	
8. Firium and Sons.	Allihies Knockmahou	70 119	100	10	9	6	710	10	6	-1405		
7. Williams, Fuster, & Co.	Allihies	110		11	1	0 6	586	10				
	**	16	-204	10	17		171	11	8	2234	10	6
8. Benson, Logun, § Co.	Allihies	73 86	-150	9	13	6	706			1170	13	
Geo. Wilder,	Allihies	584	-79	11		6	866	17	3	- 840		

COAL MARKET LONDON.

DECEMBER 1835.

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71		18.8	- 6	181	1 4	Perkins			31	10	(9)	
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				191	1	Sunderland,	1		1			
96	60					W. E. Bradyl's Hetton	. 1				90	
		11		1		Haswell			93		-	-
900	6			19	1.6	Metton	1		93	-	-	
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PRICES OF	METALS, do.
Copper, British, Cakes, fon 95 0 0 Shoets 1b. 0 0 11 Bottoms 0 1 0 0 15 B. American 0 0 0 1700, British, Figs 5 8 8 Bars 600 9 15 0 Boits and Rods 10 0 0 Fixed 11 10 15 10 0 Fixed 11 10 15 15 0 Cargo at Cardiff 60 9 0	Tin in Bars
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Red or Minima 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Dbd 162 by 196

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

BANK STOCK, 8 per Cent 3 per Cent. Red. Anns	Safur. 211§ 212 20j §	Mapal. 2115 902 5	Tuesd. 212 114 90; \$	Wedn. 2125 20] † 2	Thurs. 2124 8 905 16	Frid. 2124 901 4
S nor Cont. Consols	0000	****	2000	****	994 8	500
34 per Cent. Anna 1818.	991	****	994	993	201 1	300
3 per Cent. Anns 1726.		****	****	max 4	99 4 4	991 2
Si per Cent. Red. Anns	99 963	988 99	991 99	199124	1001	
New 34 per Cent. Anna		100) 4	0000	100183	1004 7	44.16
New 5 per Cent	1000	11.45		10 0 161	161 6 16	16 5-16
Long Anns 1860.	162	161		16 3-164		
Anna, for 30 Years 1859.		****	22.44	16 1-16	EEAR	****
Ditto		22.00	****	4.11		424 pm
Omnium	0000	3) pin	32 pm	3ğ pm	0000	
India Stock, 165 per Cent	0000	0000		****	0.000	2.5
South Sea Stock, 34 perCent.			0000	0000	1111	****
Ditto, Old Ann. 3 per Cent.						49.11
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	22.02		22.11	22.14		
8 per Cent. Anns 1751.	****	****	4212		****	
India Bonds, 24 per cent	2 4 pm	2 3 pm	2 pm	24 pm	2.3 pm	2 3 pm
Exchanger Bills, 14d. at 1000.	13 15 pm	14 16 pm	14 15 pm	14 16pm	1.5 1.5 pen	14 16 pm
Ditto	13 15 pm	14 16 pm	14 10 pm	14 16 pm	is is pm	14 10 pm
Ditto Small.	13 15 pm	14 16 µm	14 16 pm	14 16pm		
Ditto Com.	****	****	1111		2000	001.4
5 per Cent. Cons. for Acc	914 \$	914	911 8	313 2 18	924 4	029 0
India Stock Om. for Acc:	256			****	957	1111

BANK	OF ENGLAND-TRAN	SFER BOOKS.
DALL.	Shut.	Open.
3 per Cent Consols New 34 per Cent 3 per Cent. 1726 New 5 per Cent Anns. for terms of years	Thursday, Dec. 3,	Thursday, Jan. 14, Thursday, Jan. 7, Friday, Jan. 8,

Wast India Compensation Loan. For £15,000,000. Contracted for on Monday, August 3, 1835, by Mr. N. M. Rothschild. £75, 3 per cent. consols; £25, 3 per cent. reduced; and 13s. 7d. long annuities, for every £100 sterling subscribed. Interest on the reduced and long annuities to commence from April, 1835; and on the Consols from July, 1835. Discount at the rate of a per cent. PAYMENTS.

Deposit August 6, 1835, £10 per cent. sth Payment, April 12, 1836, £9 per cent. 94 Payment, Oct. 16, ... 10 ... 9th ... May 10, ... 6 ...

£1000	1 .	£190	0 0	1				£ 900	0	0
#6. 15. 10Lg. an.110		11	0 0	1	0.0		0.0	99	0	0
250 Reduced 225	1	32 1					0.0	203		
#780 Consols, #665 Money	. Deponit,	£66 1	0.0	Hem	aining	pay	ments,	£598	10	0
7th " Mar. 11, Capitals at the	Bank on w				ta are	mad	le :			
6th . Feb. 9,	9	100	**	**	are pre-	,		-		
8th , Jan. 13, 1836,		130		4.0	Sept					
	10	120			Aug.			5 .		
3d " Nov. 13,	or I	111		**	July			8 .		
and a my second at the second	74	100		89	June	14.		5		
3d Payment, Oct. 16,	10	Oth		**	May	10,		6.		

IRISH FUNDS, December 31, 1835.

Ditto Stock. Ditto New Ditto Ditto, reduced Consols	3 per ct. 025 3 per ct. 98542 3 per ct. 978 3 per ct. 998 4 per ct. 998	Royal Canaa Stock Pariotic Insurance Provin. Bank of Ireland, Hibernian Bank Grand Canal Loan red. Mining Co. of Ireland. City of Dublin Steam Co. Kingstown Railway.		22) 9014) 34 1054 108
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FRENCH FUNDS.

		PARI	s.		LONDON
Sper Cent. Ann	Dec. 26. 108f.30c. 28f.52\$c. 28f.37\$c.	105f.35c.	10Hf.45C. 25f.524C.	Dec. 30. Dec. 30- 104f.30c. 108f.25c 95f.525c. 25f.69c. 25f.37 c.	Jan. 1. Posf. 108c. Psf. 50c.
Exchange 4 per Cent Ann Exchange 3 per Cent	109f. 99f.50c. 79f.80c.	99f. 50c. nof. 95c.		80f.73c.	
Exchange	2162f.	21156.	3115f.	2110f.	

FOREIGN STOCKS. *

-	Safur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid
Austrian, 5 per Cent	20.00	1024	4 1 1 1	1111	1111	****
Belgian, & per Cent		10112	****	100	1001 (1116
Brazilian		834	83 g	81	1132 4	****
Ditto, 1829				51 50	4 45	****
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.			60.5		10.55	* 1 4 4
Cuba, 6 per Cent		1111	754 8	1111	651X	****
Chillian, 6 per Cent		1555			1114	1111
Colombian, 6 per Cent		440 0		-11/1 .	404	* * * *
Ditto, 1824, do		975 2		324 4 4	318 4	11.48
Danish, 3 per Cent		1111	0.0.1.7	764 6	****	1111
Dutch, 24 per Cent	4111	12.11	4.2.5.2	1.1.1.0	17.51	3 5 5 5
Greek, & per Cont	60.00		11. 4	04.66	****	** **
Ditto, 1835, 8 per Cent		44.44				
Maxican, A per Cent		978	971	0001	97	5 + 5
Ditto, deferred, do	4 1 1	3 4 4 4 1		1111	24	
Ditto, 1625, 6 per Cent	1000		1011	3115	20.0	(9.16)
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	11.11	****	(1.1)	2011	227.5	
Feapolitan, 5 per Cent. 1894		744			11.41	****
Peruvian, 6 per Cent		****		****	25	
Portuguese, a per Cent		44.11		mt . 2	H35	1111
Ditto, New, do		R36 R26	R3 624		H14 8 42	H44 5
Ditto, & per Cent	544 4	DAR DIR	538 548	345 2	551 6 59	54g &
Prussian, 4 per Cent	****				****	11.0
Russian, 1892, 5 per Cent.	100]	1085	4.4.1.2	long		rob
Spanish, & per Cent		1001				492 50
Ditto, 1823, & per Cent		11.11		3535 .	Kear.	167 16
Ditto, Consolidated	410.9	4112 48	494 49	494 6 6	504 496	25/ 1
Ditto, passive	148	149	145 15	104 6	16 16#	541 4
Ditto, deferred	743	245 4	244 4	254 6	324 8	4.0 9.6
Dutch, 24 per Cent	854	5.54	854 4	854 4		* 1.7
Ditto, 8 per Cent	1014	3014 4	1014 6	100 0 0	1014 1 2	41.00
Neapolitan, 8 per Cent			1115	****	55.63	
Spanish, 8 per Cent	1118	68.60	****	41.4	4445	

AMERICAN FUNDS.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Lond. [Amer.]	Lond. Amer.
Redocumble, New York 6 1897	Dec. 9 Redeemable	Dec. 9
1958. 4 1953. 4 1910 Virginia 6 1944 5 1945. 51	107ap 110 United States 7 1830 Louislana State. 9 187	1. 222 111à
Maryland 41 1847 6 1870 6 1830	N. Orleans, C. & B City Bank New York Life and Trust	105
Louisiana 5 1839, 44, 49	Mississipi., 10	199

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	printed.	Prices percented on Change.		Prices printed	on Change.		
Amsterdam likto at Sight Ziotterdam Antwerp Hamburgh Altrona Paris, 2 days sight, Bitto Harseilles Prankfort on Main, Petershargh, p. rå Bettin, cow dell, Vienna off, for Trisate dilita Harseilles Prisate dilita Harseilles Bibles.	18 7 18 7 18 14 18 14 95 75 96 5 98 95 183 10 7 8	19 6 119 49 119 61 119 61 119 61 119 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	Seville Gibraltar, p. 5. d. Loghorn Genoa. Milan Venjve, p. 5. d. L. Napies Palermo. Lisbon Oporto Rio Janeiro Bahla Buensea Ayres Dublia Cork Madras Calcutta.	47 20 20 21 47 40 47 40 47 40 47 40 47 40 47 47 40 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	1 22 00 1 1 00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27 92 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	

PRICES OF SHARES

	B	RITIS	H MINES.
No. of St. s,ass Alhion Copper 4,000 Bissoe Bridge 4,000 Bissoe Bridge 4,000 British Iron 5,000 British Iron 5,000 Eritish Iron 5,000 Eritish Copper 5,000 E. W Iron Brothers 2,550 E. W Iron Brothers 2,550 E. W Iron Brothers 2,550 E. W Iron Brothers 5,000 Brothers 5,000 Rerrow 5,000 Min. Com. of Irenand 4,000 New S. Hooe	3 3 1 50 34 1 1 24 124 10 1 1 7	1	No. of 5t. Assawl acts. Price Price
4,666 Alten	10½ 180 25 150 20 20 3 74 6 15 54 9	94 5 4 3 135 40 27 28 10 11 51 4 76 8 62	12,800 Mocanbas & Cocaes 22 15 17 2,900 New Granada 3 1,929 Penoles 12 3,460 Ditto Subscription 14 11,500 Real del Moste, reg. 632 Ditto unregistered Ditto New 45 Ditto Loan Notes 15 7 1,800 Bt. John d'el Rey 5 3,000 Un. Mex. iss. 2 pm. 40 Ditto Scrip. Ditto Serip 5 Ditto New Scrip 5 Ditto New Scrip 5

6,155	Mexican Company	2341 S	3 (3	
		R	AILW	AYS.		
660	Bolton and Leigh	25 25	100	5,100 Ditto ‡ Shares 6,375 New Ditto	25	215
506	Canterbu & Whitstable	50		12,000 London and Blackwall		4
350	Cheltenbam	100	78	20,000 London and Greenw.		274
	Clarence	100	50	25,000 London & Birminghm	45	92 4
	Cromford & Peak For.			London & Gravesend.		1
1,000	Croydon	3	1 1	20,800 London & Southamp.	35	
	Dublin & Kingstown	60		45,000 Lon. &Brighton, Gibbs'		2.
	Durham Junction	10	1 11	Ditto (Stephenson's)		74
	Edinb. & Dalkeith Rail		1	2000 Newcastle and Carlisle	10	
	Forest of Dean	50	28	North Midhand	5	7448
	Grand Junction	40	83	508 Preston & Wigan	20	
	Great Western	. 5	1319	2,600 Preston and Wyre		
2,000	Hartlepool	100	80		100	
	Hull and Selby		1 1			240
	St Helen's & Rune.Gap		1 1	South Eastern	3	
	Kenyonand LeighJunc			5,300 Warrington & Newton		
	Leeds and Selby	100	1204	Wigan Branch	100	
1,500	Leices & Swannington	59	48			

CA	NA	L
1	41	

			C.23.24	St. Lat.			
1.760	Ashton & Oldham #97	18.		70	Loughborough #142	170	1
	Ashby-de la-Zouch		65	1	Manch. Bolton & Bury	48	33
720	Harnsley	160	275	2,409	Monmouthshire	100	180
1,960	Basingstoke	100	5.0	700	Montgomeryshire	100	100
1.005	Brecknock & Abergay.	250	MAS !	250	Melton Mowbray	100	190
	Birmingh. & share		2594	500	Memey and Irwell	100	580
	Do.& Liverp. Junction		304	3,000	Maccleafield	100	56
		250	1	247	Neath	100	300
	Bridgwater & Taunitte	100	64	100	Nese Navigation Bds.	100	100
400	Chelmer & Black water	100	102	1,786	Oxford	100	600
500	Coventry	100		522	Oakham	190	39
	Cromford	100	300	9,400	Peak Porest	78	100
	Croydon 31/. 2s.	Ind.		2,520	Portsmouth & Arundel	59	1
	Ditto Bonds		1	21,418	Regautts #33 16s.	ed.	154
	Dudley	100	764	5,669	Rochdale	85	112
	Derby	180	120	500	Shropshire	125	1'40
000	Edinbro' & Glas. Un		20	800	Somemet Coal	150	160
	Ditto Allocated	96.	65	45,000	Do. hock Fund	124	13
3.5759	Ellesmere and Chester	133	85	700	Staffard & Worcester	b40	690
	Danube and Mayne		5 42	500	Shrewsbury	125	245
	Erewash	001	480	300	Stoombidge	145	330
1.297	Forth and Clyde., 466	16a.	rioo i	3,647	Straton-Avon.679 9s.	nd.	39
	Grand Junction	1.00	230	200	Stroudwater	150	525
2,8494	Grand Union	100	242	533	Swapsca	100	215
1,521	Grand Surrey	100		3,763	Severn & Wye & Railw.	35	174
120,000	Do. (optional) Loan	100	1	1,300	Tharaca&Severn, black	100	30
3,096	Grand Western	100	30	1,150	Ditto, ditto red	100	35
600	Glamorgansh 179 !		280	2,6003	Trent & Mersey, 4 sh.	100	020
1.960	Gloucester & Berkley	189	15	350	Tavistock, (Mineral) "	100	
260	Do. (optional) Notes	60		8,149	Thames&Med. 219 5s.	9d.	3
	Grantham	168	202	1	Ditto, new		3
	Huddersfield #37 66	. 04.	345	1	Thanges and Isis		1
100	Kensington	100	10		. 1,000 Warwick & Bir.	1.00	280
25,324	Kennet & Avon #39 188	.tod.	104			100	330
1,6004	Lancaster	474	974			80	85
	Leeds & Liverpool	tore			Wilta& Berks 46, 10s.	84.	20
	Leiceiter	149				126	
997	Leices. & Northamp	Bill 5	79			195	
550	Liskeard& LooeUnion-	25			Wey and Arun	130	224
			DOC	KS			

987 Leices, & Northamp 885/79	126 Wisboach 195 45
550 Lickeard& LooeUnion 25 125	905 Wey and Arun 130-1223
	CKS.
2,000 & 10654 Commercial 100 584	\$ 570 Folkestone Harbour 50)
08,667 East India Stock 83	13,000 Ditto Bonda
1,038 East Country 108	1,352,7528t. Katherine Stock 83
238,310London Stock 60	500,000 Ditto Bonds [104
Ditto Ronds	200,000 Do. Bonds for 10 years 1015
380,000 West India Stock	Shoreham Harbour 23
2,209 Bristol #145 9s. 85	2,500 Deptford Pier 327
68,324 Ditto Notes 1116	1,000 Herne Bay Pier 50
BRI	DGES.
1600 Hammersmith 50(23	ii 5,000 Waterloo 100 2
2231 Southwk, old . #63 28, 8d. 2	5,000 Watertoo
1200 Do. New of 74 per ct. 50 14	5,000 Do. new ditto of £7 40 214
6000 Vauxhall 470 10s. 3d. 22	60,000 Ditto Bonds 116

ASSURANCE COMPANIES

lliance Brit. & For itto Marine trmingham Fire	10	761	2,020	Insur. Comp. of Scot.	30	
itto Marine	8.		2,030	Kant Fire	5.0	
tlas		58				
Uas Fire			1	Ditto Life		794
I man for mission and Elizare		13 4	10,000		10	
	5.5	103	1	Liverp. Marine Assur.	25	
ritish Fire	50	40		London Fire er. die.	124	15
ritish Commercial	5	52	31,009	Gondon Ship	124	16
aledonian Fire	10	13	1	North British	10	234
Ser. Med. & Gen. Life	24	36	1	Ocean	10	104
	10	49	39,000	Palladium Life		2 4
		6	250,000	Protector Fire	2	1 1
conomic Life			2,600	Provident Life	10	194
	10	14	100,000	Rock Life	2	64
	20	22	640,200	Royal Exch. Stock es. d.		190
	9	1.0		Scottish Union	1	-
	ck.	1514	1	Sun		214
		183		Union	20	
	10	31	8,000	University Life		3
		6	50,900	United Kingd, Life	9	
mucrial Fire	3.0	130	1	Westminster Life 1	900	24
mperial Life			1	West of Scotland	10	
pdemnity Marine			1		-	1
	aledonian Fire- her, Med. & Gen. Life ounty agie conomic Life dinburgh Life uropean Life itto new liton. Sto liton. Sto upertain lercules tope mpertai Life mpertai Life mpertai Life mpertai Life mpertai Life mpertai Life mpermit Marine	aledonian Fire. 10 ber, Med. & Gen. Life 3 bounty 10 agie 5 5 conomic Life 250 dinburgh Life 10 uropean Life. 20 litto new 20 litto new 5tock. uropean Life. 10 ope 5 npertial Fire 50 mpertial Life 10 odemnity Martine 10 b	aledonian Fire	aledonian Fire. 10 13 ler, Med. & Gen. Life 23/95 bounty 10 43 agic 5 6 cottomic Life 250 315 cottomic Life 250 315 dinburgh Life 10 14 toropean Life 20 25 litto new 9 15 dinbe. Stock 1514 core 15 16 cope 5 6 sopped superial Life 10 15 cope 5 6 sopped superial Life 10 10 cope 15 6 sopped superial Life 10 10 cope 15 6 sopped	Alectonian Fire 10 13 Ber Med. & Gen. Life 23/95 Dunty 10 43 agle 6 6 conomic life 250 315 dinburgh Life 10 14 dropean Life 29 22 lifto new 9 18 liohe. Stock 1515 circulars 10 1 tope 5 8 myerial Fire 20 130 myerial Life 20 130 myerial Life 10 14 myerial Life 10 myerial Life 10	According Fire. 10 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

18,438	Indomnity Marine	104	154				1
					ANKS.		
*****	Australasia"	834	2022	25,000	Lancaster	10	17
	Bank of Birmingham .	10	13		Manch. & Liver, Dis.		22
10,000	Birmingham Bank	8.	14	35,000	Manchester		35
	British Linen Comp	100	240	20,000	National	10	14
	Commercial	100	1120	20,000	Nat. Bank of Ireland	10	19
	Equitable Loan Comp.	9	10	10,000	National Provin. Eng.		24
10.000	Gloucestershire	8	31		North & Cent. B. of Eng.	10	11
	Hampshire		b 1	20,000	Provincial B. of freland	25	46
-	Glasgow Union	56	io i		Royal of Scotland	100	117
10,000	Hibernian	95			Western of Scotland 30		1
18,000	London & Westminster	1.8	1334				1

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES. 10.000 Alliance

	WHILE AND COLORS OF THE PARTY O	- 2		43	CHICAGO I MENOCOMODO TT		1
	Bath		33	II.	Greenw. Railway Gas		
Gen	Bradford	25	1		Imperial		494
3,007	British	16	212	83,000	Dieto Bonds	1100	
8.000	Ditto Provincial	19	22		Ipswich		
844	Birmingham	50	105	900	Isle of Thanet	20	20
9.400	Birming. & Staffords.	50		2,350	Independent	30	54
	Brentford	50	30	240	Leicester	50	
	Bristed	20	40		Leith Coal Gas		
	Brighton	20	134	300	Liverpool #343	180.	310
	Ditto New		1.9	1	Ditto New Gas & Coke	100	150
	Brighton, General		fin	11	Ditto (New ditta)	60	168
	Carlinle		1	314	Maidstone	80	100
	Continent, Consolid	33	104	0,000	Phoenix	30	24
	Canterbury	54	No.		Portsea	-	6.0
240	Chelmaford		43		Poplar		30
***	Cheltenham		75	1.000	Ratcliff	-	do
	City of London	100	400	450	Rochdale	3.5	1
	Ditto new			4.000	South Metropolitan	144	
	Coventry		les	1,600	Sheffield		58
	Derby			1,000	Shrewsbury	10	
	Bover			190	Swansea	50	
					United General eadie		See 2
***	Dudley Coal Gas	21			Warwick		
			lane.		Wakefield		
112	Edinbro' and Allon	14			Warrington		僵
	Exeter						
	Rquitable	49	100		Westmins. Chartered,		*3
10.000	European		Tak.	E 6.000	Ditto new		

PRICES OF SHARES CONTINUED.

		WATER	-WORKS.
No. o/ 8		said. price.	
4,500 121 4433 4,500 2,000	Birmingham. Colchester. Cranton Häll. East London Glasgow Grand Junction Edinb Joint Stock. Kent Liverpool Bootle.	25 26 100 25 100 131 50 41 51 1 25 33 100 46 220 310	1500 N. Riv Lond, B. W. An. 6,486 Manchest, & Saliord Portson a Island
	171 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		Ds.
388 1998	Archw. & Kenti. Town Barking Commercial Do. E. I. Dock Branch	30 10 100 22 4 100 90 100 59	492 Great Bover Street 70 2,393 Highgan Arch #30 73: 1073 New North Road Stock
	LITER	ARY IN	STITUTIONS.
	Adelaide Gal. of Sci. Lon. with Bronze Tick London University.	50 781 20 100 25	700 Russell 2655 King's College: 10050
	M	ISCELL	ANEOUS.
10,000 1,000 8,600 6,000 10,000 200,000	City Bonds, 4 per Ct. Central America (Land)	10 96j sej 19 35 50 10 13 21 32 250 103 103 20 125 500 100	2,300 Essex Marine 848. £ 6 15,000 Gen. Stean Nav. st. d. 13 Huds. Bay Stock ex. d. 13 Huds. Bay Stock ex. d. 2,006 Lon. Com. Sale Rooms. 73 New Brunswick (Lazd) 22 Moxican, &c. 3 10,000 Pat. Purityg. Sea Wat. 2 10,000 Rio Doce 2 2,754 Rever. Interest. Soci. 100 2,533 Ditto New 50 Shotts fron Foundry. 3 4,000 Thames Tunnel. 50 18,000 Wan Diemans Land 56 16,000 Wan Diemans Land 56 16,000 Wan Diemans Land 56

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.

	10		d.		14		4
	310	0	0	London & Birm. ditto 3	5 93	FN	
Liverpool New Gas and				Bank of Liverpool 1	0 17	1	
Coke Company £100	155		0	Bank of Manchester 2	3 34	1 14	
New Shares premium . 60	107		0	Manchester & Liverpool			11
Liverp.& Haw W. Works	465	0	0	District Bank 1	5 29		-
Bootle ditto	310	0	0	Com. Bank of Liverp. 16	0 15		
Exchange Buildings	167	0	0	Liverp. Mar. Ass. Co. 2	5 18		21
Liverp.& Man. Railway 100	220	0	0	Oldh. G. Lt. & Waterw. 1	0 19	1	1
Ditto old quarters 25	84	10	0	Manch. F. & L. Ass. Co.1			1
Ditto new quarters 25	54	0	0	Ocean Assurance Co. 10			17
Bolton and Leigh ditto 100	70	0	0	Northern and Central	-		
Ditto 25	1.	0		Bank of England 1	0 19	1	
Warrrington&Mewt.do.100	147	. 0	0	Woodside, Birkenhead,	-		
Kengon & Leigh do 100	110		0	and Liverpool Steam			
Wigan Branch ditto 100	107		0	Ferry Company 8		1	
Preston and Wigan North	1			Leens & Manchester R. 3		1	
Union Line ditto 40	44	0	0	Union Bank, Liverpool 10	13	1	
St. Helens and Runcorn	1			North Midland Railw.	5 6	1	5 0
Gap ditto 100	25		0	Com. Bank of England	6		
Leices, & Swanning, do. 50	50	0	0	Midhad Counties do 1	2	11	
Stockton & Darling. do. 100	0	0	0	Great Western	1 11	-	
Manch. Bolton, & Bury	1	-		Kelleweris Copper,	1		
Railway and Canal. 48	49	10	0	Lead & Silver Mines	4	16	
Leeds & Selby Railw. 100	0	0	0	W. Tres. Tin Mine	4	10	0 6
Grand Junction ditto 40	84	0	0	Glouces, Birm. Rail.	6	10	

SALE OF COPPER ORE AT REDRUTH .

MINES.	Tons.		Pr'o		Ama				-		Wester		Ame		
MINES.	Auns.	- 1			rachp	METC		MINES.	To		Pric		enchy	par	COL
Cums. Min.	121	5	13	0	683	13	a.	W-loonet.			-	6		•	
ditto	191	9	10		-	10	0	Dolcoath	94		4 17		458		-
ditto					-		6		86			0 .			
ditto	98			0	-	10		ditto	67			0			
		1	15	0			0	ditto	42		5 16	0			8
ditto	80		3	0			0	ditto	36	117.00	3 18	6 .		6	
ditto		11	5	0		3	6	E.Wh.Crofty			7 1	0 .	. 697	9	
ditto	75	8	0	0		17	0	ditto	80			6	506		
ditto	74	7	86	0	517	13	0	ditto	68	1.0	8 16	6	396		
ditto	60	8	13.	0		18		ditto	67		6 1	0 .	405	7	
ditto	66	5	11	0	369	12	0	United Hills	86		7 16	0	. 670	16	
ditto	64	- 5	7	0	344	0	0	ditto	83		9 11	0	. 303	17	
N. Boskear	99	6	10	0	643	10	0	ditto	35		2 . 6	0	196	10	
ditto	98	7	1	6	693	7	0	ditto	52		5 13	6 .	295	3	- 0
ditto	97	7	3	6	693	19	6	Lanescot	. 88		4 3	6	367		- 6
ditto	99	7		0	663	4	0	ditto	78		4 7		313	4	0
ditto	91	6	15	0	614		0	S.Wh. Basse			5 16	6	355	6	
ditto	84	3	6		927	4		ditto	38		7 15	0	440	10	
ditto	46	6	15.	0	310	10	ö	ditto	37		6 10		240	10	-
S. Eoskear.	. 94	5	13.	6	533	0		Fowey Cons.					. 560	16	
ditto	88	4	17	0	426			Wh.Sparrow							- 7
ditto	67	0	1	6	789	10	6	Polgooth						4	Ä
ditto	76	ň	11	0.	421	16	0	W. An. Fran.				6	31	15	0
ditto	71	5		4	395		6						-		

Total Produce.

Coo. Mines North Roskea	917 tor	 #6678	11	6	Lanescot 160 tons S. Wh. Basset 156	£ 690	12	0
					Fowey Cons 79	360		
Dolcoath	395	 9321			Wheal Sparrow 63	303	16	0
E. Wh. Crofty	304	 1934			Polgooth 19		4	- 6
United Hills	978	 1996			Wh. An. Franciste		15	

Average Standard 134. 13s.—Average Produce s.—Average Price per 21 cwts.

N. 8s. od.—Quantity of Ore 3333 twenty-one cwts.—Quantity of Eine Copper,
255 tons, 12 cwts.—Total amount, 21,39st. 19s. 6il.—Average Standard and Produce of last Sale, 113t. 14s.—8§.

Copper Ore for sale Thursday, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines and Parcels. Wheal Jewel, 55—Carabrea Mines, 43—Fowey Consols, 34—Wheal Tolgus, 341—Great Wheal Charlotte, 231—Levant, 164—Wheal Trenwith, 125—Wheal Bay, 119—Trewars, 147—Wheal Liberty, 104—Wheal Julia, 94—Wheal Providence, 71—Wheal Beauchamp, 66—Wheal Montague, 48—West Tolgus, 38—Providence Mines, 34—Charlostown United Mines, 28—Scuth Towan, 21—Wheal Kitty, 19—Total, 21 cwts., 3,831;

SALES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA; Sampled Dec. 1, and sold at Swansea, Dec. 23, 1835.

MINES.	21 Cwfs.	Produce.	Standard.	P	rice		Ame of e Par	mel	4	MINES.	21 Carts.	Produce.	Standard.	P	rice.		oun nel reel	
ditto ditto	79 79 70 274 16	120	1072 1072 111 109 1072 107	10 10	13 3 17		1215 566 766 710 282 173	17 5 18 11 12	0 30 0 30	ditto ditto ditto Tigrony	86 56 51 13 14 82 49	22.22.	1924 1314 132 1394 139 1198	5 3 5 4 5	16 6 18 6 10 6 10 8	464 214 302 60 77 526	8 4 3 15 7 17	
ditto	91	11		0	19	6		14	6	Connorrer								

d Parcels.- Cronebane, 101-Do. 101 , per Evander, 20-Do. 70-Do. 15-Arietta Pertinencias, 70—Do. 63—Do. 8—Do. 5—Ballymurtagh, 80—Do. 72—Do. 89—Allies, 76—Do. 33—Connorree, 43—Do. 27.—Total 1169 21 cwts.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

December.	Therm	er.				December.	Thermometer. ; Eurometer.			
Thursd 94	from	96 to	31	30,28	to	30,33	Sunday 27	from	12	36 30, 19 to 36,1
Friday . 28		10	36	190,30		30,27	Monday 28	****	33	46(30,00 30,0
Saluriny 26		13	27	30,26		30,17	Tuesday 20		31	42 30,13 38,5
						4	Wednes, 30		37 to	45 50,14 39,3

N.E. on the seth. Except the 35th generally cloudy: a dense fag on the morning of the 36th. Except the 35th generally cloudy: a dense fag on the morning of the 36th. Except the 15th generally cloudy: a dense fag on the morning of the 36th. The frost suddenly left on the 27th, and as suddenly returned on the sight of the 36th, as might be expected, being an almost invariable rule after a fail of rain. The thermometer has not been so low since the 3rd of February, 1831. On Christman-day, 1830, the thermometer was, however, nearly 2 deg. lower, being 8 deg. 3

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE from Jan. 2 to Jan.

- 1	111011 "		*****	ON DIE	LIPUE, I	rom san.	- 10 JAN	
		Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
	Morning	1 14	1 53	2 30	3 4	3 38	4 17	4 10

See Exerter ... 10 23 Warrington ... 10 125 Warrington ... 10 125